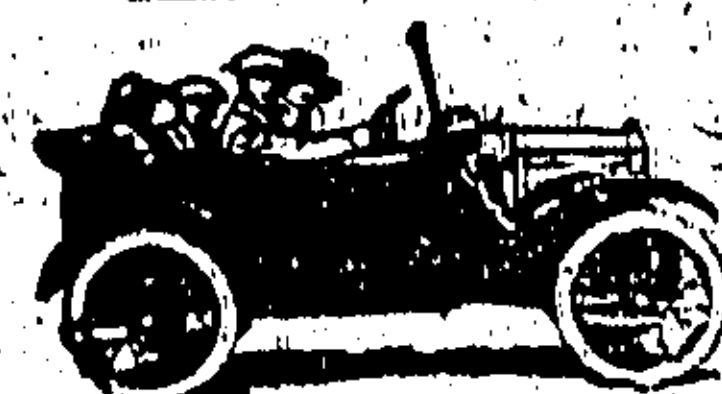


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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE AUSTIN SEVEN.



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THE DOLLAR.
To-day's closing rate 2/3 1/16
To-day's opening rate 2/3 1/16

Temperature 75, Barometer 29.79
Rainfall 0.00 in., Humidity 94

No. 19,493 三拜禮 號三十月五年五十二百九千一英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1925.

日一廿月四丑乙年四十四國民華中 PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

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EVERY DEPARTMENT IS FULL OF NEW, FRESH AND UP-TO-DATE GOODS
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Can be used with ANY CAMERA.
A Cooke Lens can be fitted with a Compur Shutter if specially desired.

\$1,000,000 ESTATE. HAWAII SUGAR PLANTER'S FORTUNE. GRANDSON'S ALLEGATION. Claim That He Was Kept In The Dark.

Having already provided one sensation—in respect of a former Civil Governor of Canton—the \$1,000,000 estate case excited further interest in the Supreme Court this morning.

Allegations that he had been kept in ignorance of the fact of his being entitled under his grandfather's will to two portions of the money left and not one only, were made by the plaintiff concerning the \$1,000,000 estate of a sugar planter who is alleged to have left property in Hongkong.

During cross-examination by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, the plaintiff (grandson of the deceased) said that it was not until the production of the will as ordered by the Court in connection with another action, that he had come to the conclusion that he was not receiving his full share. He had not seen the accounts of his uncle (the defendant) although his solicitor had told him prior to the proceedings that it had been ascertained that estates of the deceased had been placed in the name of the defendant.

Mr. Jenkin: Although you had knowledge of this highly important account you did not study it, but left it to your solicitor to make the most of it in support of your case?

Plaintiff: I left it to my lawyer to search the accounts.

Further cross-examination concerned the manner in which money had been paid out through the defendant to the deceased in his lifetime in connection with the family expenses, the plaintiff.

EUROPEAN ROBBED.

RAINCOAT TAKEN BY INDIAN.

PAWNED BY "MALAY FRIEND."

Before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry at the Central Magistracy this morning, a young Indian named A. L. Rumbhah was charged with the larceny of a raincoat, valued at \$20, at Wanchai on May 3.

Accused denied the charge of theft, but admitted having pawned the article on behalf of a Malay friend, for whom he acted as interpreter at the pawnshop. His friend had secured lodgings with him for the night, and the next morning asked for assistance to pawn the overcoat as he had no money. He could not find his friend, who was believed to be a seaman.

A pawnbroker, giving evidence, stated that the accused came to the shop with a raincoat, which he pawned for \$8 and left after putting the money in his pocket. Another man was with the accused, but took no part in the transaction.

Detailing the circumstances leading to the arrest of the accused, Sergeant MacDonald stated that he was on duty at Wanchai on the night of May 3, when a rich-looking coolie brought a European passenger to him as he did not know where to take him. After questioning the passenger the latter got down and went aside, as he was feeling unwell, being under the influence of liquor. Accused then came up and asked him (witness) what was the matter with the European and he replied that he was drunk. He (witness) left the scene and on returning about fifteen minutes later found that the European had recovered. He had an idea that the European had a raincoat with him when he alighted from the ricksha, and on questioning him he admitted that he had one. On being requested to accompany him to the Police Station to lodge a complaint, the passenger asked him not to worry about it and left in another ricksha. Witness met accused again at 3 a.m. yesterday at Praya East. Questioned regarding the raincoat belonging to the European on the night in question, accused denied having stolen it, but admitted having pawned one on behalf of a Malay friend. The pawnshop was pointed out to him (witness) and the article was recovered. He added that he had not seen the European passenger again and did not know his identity.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FOUND NOT GUILTY. WEALTHY JAVA YOUTHS ACQUITTED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SINGAPORE, May 12.
The two Chinese charged with murdering a launch man by throwing him overboard were acquitted at the assizes.

[After hiring a launch for a picnic on March 23, two Chinese youths of good connection in Batavia, are alleged to have thrown two Malay seamen overboard, one of whom was drowned. The preliminary inquiry evidence was given by a Malay seaman who alleged that he was also attacked by the two accused men and hit over the head with a lemonade bottle. He further alleged that he saw the deceased seaman being pushed into the sea.]

BACK TO GOLD.

(Reuter's American Service.)

BUENOS AIRES, May 12.
A decree permits the export of gold from June 10.

TURNUED DOWN.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM REJECTED.

HOME DECISION.

Matter Being Dropped For Time Being.

News has been received that the Secretary of State for the Colonies does not consider the time opportune for the introduction of Constitutional Reform as advocated by the 1,500 Hongkong residents who signed the petition and the matter is not likely to be taken further for some considerable time.

A "China Mail" representative made enquiries this morning as to when a meeting was to be convened on the subject in view of a recent statement of the late President that when a reply was received to enquiries sent home resolutions would be put to a meeting which would be duly advertised.

He was informed that Col. John Ward, M.P., who had been asked to state how the petition stood which had been sent in the name of the Colony's residents, had replied that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had been communicated with and had

expressed the opinion that the time was not opportune for the introduction of such measures as the petition advocated. Col. John Ward was not therefore disposed to press the matter in the House and it was not likely that the Association would proceed further in the matter at any rate for some considerable time, the "China Mail" man gathered.

The petition referred to was circulated in the Colony and copies of it and other information about the Colony, it may be recalled, were sent to every member of the House of Commons. Several Parliamentarians known to be specially interested in this part of the Empire were communicated with. Through some technical defect the petition was referred back and before it could come up again the Coalition Government was dissolved. Since then no further news was received until the reply from Col. John Ward came to hand as to the attitude of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The exact nature of the desired changes in constitution were not actually formulated in the petition which was sent Home, but the object in sending the petition was to ensure that Parliament should be better acquainted with the position in Hongkong, it being the belief of many that the authorities at Home were genuinely in sympathy with the claims of the community and that if a practicable scheme of reform could be found they would find it. The unfavourable reply which has now been received, however, does away effectively with any hope of support being received from the Government and in the belief that the Government with its large majority would effectively quash any private member's measure it is apparently the intention of those interested to drop the subject for the present.

SEEKING WORK.

EUROPEAN STOWAWAY IN COURT.

A Welshman named Frederick Owen Richards was charged before the Kowloon Magistrate this morning with stowing away on the s.s. Empress of Canada from Manila to Hongkong.

Accused said that he came from Australia to seek work in Manila, but not succeeding in this he came to Hongkong. He had served in the war and had lost his papers.

A remand was made for two weeks to enable further enquiries to be made.

"AFTER REVENGE.

CHEUNG CHAU JUNK ATTACKED.

A Cheung Chau fisherman reported to the police that his junk was attacked yesterday near Mui Wan Island in Chinese waters by five men armed with revolvers and two rifles. The complainant and the crew of three men were taken to the island, but he managed to escape.

The motive for the attack is believed to be found in the resentment felt by the islanders against others poaching on their reserve.

"DELICATE."

PREMIER ON MOROCCO SITUATION

(Reuter's Service.)

PARIS, May 12.
M. Painleve, the Premier, replying to a question after the meeting of the Cabinet, said the situation in Morocco was delicate, but the operations which up to the present had only been on a small scale were not so serious as those of former years.

MEN'S BATHING COSTUMES



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PLAIN BLUE JAEGER COSTUMES WITH RED OR WHITE TRIMMINGS

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NEED NOT WORRY
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WHEN YOU CAN
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ICE COLD DRINKS

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ICE CREAM

MORINAGA'S SODA FOUNTAIN

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Second floor, 14, Des Voeux Road.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
(Commensurate with Quality)

FAMOUS EXPLORER READY FOR POLAR FLIGHT.



RAOLD AMUNDSEN



AMUNDSEN AIRPLANES (right) BY DIETRICHSON

Plans for the flight by Raold Amundsen, famous Arctic explorer, to the North Pole, are nearing completion. The airplanes and necessary supplies have been shipped ahead to the explorers at Spitzbergen, Norway, and all is in readiness for the dash to the pole. Photo shows the aeroplanes, being loaded on at Spitzbergen.

PRAM THIEF.

ALSO STEALS VASES FROM CHURCH.

A Chinese was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning with the theft of a perambulator belonging to Mr. Hall and three vases, the property of the Rosary Church.

A marine hawkler was recently sentenced to one month's imprisonment for receiving the stolen perambulator, and the hawkler's wife recognised the man who sold it when she met him in the street and had him arrested.

The accused admitted the theft of the vases by jumping through an open window of the Church.

On the first charge the accused was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to three months on the other charge.

TWO FLAG SHIP.

IS SHE RUSSIAN OR CHINESE?

Unusual features are to be found in connection with the so-called Russian ship which has brought oil to Canton.

At first she lay off Bocca Tigris, then Tiger Island and ultimately moved up to Whampoa. She flies the Chinese flag at her foremast and the Russian ensign at her stern!

One of the ranks of the local garrison is alleged to have been detained on arrival at Canton by the s.s. Lungshan, on instructions from Hongkong. It is also reported that he will be placed before a Court Martial on charges of desertion and the taking away of three service revolvers.

Answering questions from the Bench, accused said that he was unemployed and was depending on his aunt for support. He had tried to get a job, but had failed. Accused was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

PEAK TRAM TICKETS.

DISTRIBUTED BY CHINESE TO RELATIVES.

The adjourned case against Leung Hung, a coolie of the Peak Tramway Company, for theft of a large quantity of coupon tickets, was continued before Mr. H. R. Butters at the Central Magistracy this morning.

The evidence was that the coupon tickets were found in a matchbox occupied by the accused, and it was alleged that he distributed them among his relatives. A contractor's foreman came to Mr. Scott with a bundle of the missing coupons and informed him that they were given to him by Leung Hung, a relative of the accused. As a result Sub-Inspector Marks arrested Leung Hung, and he was also charged this morning with larceny by finding.

The Magistrate found both the accused guilty and sentenced them to six weeks and two weeks' hard labour respectively.

RECKLESS CYCLIST.

SHALL CHILD INJURED IN CHATHAM ROAD.

At the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, an unemployed Chinese was fined \$25, or in the alternative, one month's imprisonment with hard labour, for riding a bicycle in a reckless manner along Chatham Road last night.

It was stated that the accused knocked down Mrs. A. Ribeiro's child, causing slight injuries.

At the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, a Chinese woman was charged with receiving jewellery and money amounting to \$600, stolen from a Chinese woman passenger from Shanghai on the s.s. President Grant. The accused stated that the jewellery was actually stolen by a man, who left the articles with her for safe keeping. Sentence of six months' hard labour was imposed.

\$700 JUNK RAID.

ROBBERS' MIDNIGHT EXPLOIT.

A report was made to the police by the master of a trading junk that three men armed with revolvers and daggers entered his boat which was lying at the Yaumati shelter at midnight yesterday and stole \$700 in Chinese subsidiary coins. All the inmates were tied up, and the robbers left in a small boat belonging to the junk, which was later found on the foreshore near Dundas Street.

NOT LIKELY!

TINSMITH AND SILK GOODS.

The attitude of a tinsmith summoned in the Summary Court this morning in connection with a claim for goods sold and delivered was "is it likely that I should order silk for making shoes in connection with my business?" His claim was that the order, although it was chopped with the correspondence chop of the firm, was not obligatory on him as it was not affixed by a guarantor who had no authority.

Mr. Justice Wood found in favour of the defendant who was represented by Mr. Gordon Leask. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. C. A. S. Russ.

Eight houses in McGregor Street, Wanchai, were sold in one lot for \$75,000 at the China Auction Rooms yesterday. The property has an area of 5,295 sq. yards and comprises the odd numbers from 23 to 35. It was started at \$50,000 by Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa and rose by bids of \$1,000 and \$500. The property was bought by Messrs Tang Kim and Fung Po.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$50,000,000
PAID-UP AND FULLY PAID UP \$20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....
STERLING.....\$4,500,000
SILVER.....\$25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS.....\$20,000,000

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W. H. Bell, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
A. H. Cameron, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
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LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods on Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1925.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. BARLOW,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1925.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

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Paid-up Capital.....£3,000,000
Reserve Fund.....£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....£3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General

Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter period at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 15, 1925.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital.....Fr. 72,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....Fr. 35,400,000
Reserve Fund.....Fr. 66,667,288.84

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Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yunnanfu, etc.

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Hongkong, March 20, 1924.

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Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1925.

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80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

COTTON MARKET.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

April 8.

There has been a much improved

underdone in the American cotton

markets; fluctuations have been

limited in extent, and values at the

close are barely changed from last

week, report Messrs. James F.

Hutton & Co., Ltd. The main

tendency towards weakness arises

from the fact that actual cotton is

in poor demand for the time being.

This, however, appears to be more

than offset by the statistical position,

which is sound, and also the

present uncertainty as to the new

crop. The outlook for the latter is

not too encouraging as yet, as the

drought in a large area of the growing

belt continues without relief.

An outside factor which has tended

to restrict speculative support has

been the general commodity weakness.

This caused heavy offerings

to be put on the market but trade

buying at the lower rates checked

the decline. In the Egyptian

section there has been an upward

movement of over 1d. per lb. from

the lowest of last week, but this

has not been maintained. In

Manchester, trade has not been

altogether satisfactory. There has

been a fairly widespread volume of

enquiry but it has been somewhat

faltering in tone. Generally it has

consisted of small lines and business

has only been possible where

producers have been persuaded to

take exceptionally low rates. The

larger markets are still apparently

prepared to withhold purchases for

only nominal differences in prices

which is confirmatory evidence of

the reported unsatisfactory consumption

of old shipments. At the same time

stocks are far from being stationary

and there is every possibility

that a sudden revival of trading

will follow the present long spell

of inactivity. American yarn

prices are unchanged to 1d. per

lb. lower. Egyptian quotations are

unaltered. From India there

has been a miscellaneous enquiry

and a scattered business has been

done in milled goods, finished, printed

and dyed goods. For China, in-

significant quantities of whites and

tan goods have been sold. The

smaller Eastern markets have

done little. Demand from the

Continents has been poor but there

has been a fairly substantial enquiry

from the United States for the

better makes of cloth. West Africa,

Egypt, and the Levant have

probably been the most active markets.

COTTON IN FAR EAST.

INCREASED COMPETITION AND

REDUCED CONSUMPTION.

Discussing the cotton manu-

facturing industry in the April issue

of "Commerce Monthly," the

National Bank of Commerce in

New York points out that "two

quite distinct factors are now

serving to restrict the exports of

cotton textiles from Europe and

America to the East. One is

increased competition from native

milks. The other, and as yet the

more serious, is the drastic reduc-

tion in aggregate consumption of

cotton goods occasioned in part by

price readjustment and in part by

political unrest which in China

amounts to chronic civil war.

Japan, India and China together

now have roughly 16,000,000

spindles, compared with 57,000,

000,000 in Great Britain and

38,000,000 in the United States.

In one sense the number of spin-

ning spindles in these three coun-

tries gives an exaggerated idea of

the position of the mill industry in

the Far East, for much yarn is

made for household looms and

weaving and finishing equipment

is small in proportion to spindle-

age. From another viewpoint,

however, the increase in yarn

manufacture in the East is only a

little less serious problem to

European mills than a commensurate

increase in loom capacity, for

potentially yarn is cloth,

whether woven on a hand or a

power loom. Whatever the

prospects of increasingly severe

CUSTOMS INCREASE.

APRIL TOTAL GREATER

THAN 1924.

For April, 1925, Philippine cus-

tom collections showed an

increase of P245,111.91 over

collections for the same period

last year, while the internal

revenue collections made under

the supervision of the bureau of

customs for the same month regis-

tered an increase of P143,542.20,

according to complete figures ob-

tained from the bureau. The

collections were: P1,660,888.50

April, 1925, and P1,474,776.59 for

same month in 1924, and the

revenue receipts totalled P392,349.39

and P248,807.19 respectively.

The port of Manila registered an

increase of more than P200,000 in

customs receipts, with Cebu com-

ing next with an increase of more

than P200,000. Customs collections

by ports follow: Manila, P1,104,

432.46, 1924; P1,345,900.64, 1925;

Cebu, P150,408.36, 1924; P179,501-

02, 1925; Iloilo, P118,577.44, 1924;

P108,133.44, 1925; Jolo, P16,747.69,

1924; P19,227.69, 1925; Zamboanga,

P22,570.64, 1924; P17,124.81, 1925.

Revenue collections for April are

as follows: Manila, P207,410.86,

1924; P242,210.32, 1925; Cebu P16-

013.66, 1924; P27,204.18, 1925;

Iloilo, P16,570.28, 1924; P35,770.99,

1925; Jolo, P1,493.46, 1924; P1,880-

02, 1925; and Zamboanga, P6,418-

93, 1924; P3,175.88, 1925.

TIN TRADE.

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FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUEZ

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REGULAR MONTHLY-PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
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REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE
OR TRIESTE.

£66.

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S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 10th June.
S.S. "TRIESTE" (cargo only) ... Sails 12th June.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails 31st May.
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 1st July.

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
ANDRIA MARU ... Friday, 6th June
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO BERNARDO, VILA VELHA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBAI & OMAN.
MEXICO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th May
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo

BINGO MARU ... Wednesday, 13th May
SAIGON ... Friday, 29th May
BANGKOK ... Sunday, 17th May
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Hongkong
TACHIMA MARU ... Monday, 15th May
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and Japan Ports
ARABIA MARU ... Saturday, 16th May
NEW YORK—Via Hongkong, Suez, Panama and Colon
HAYANA MARU ... End of May
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW and PAKHOI
TAKWA MARU ... Friday, 13th May
JAFAN PORT

ATLAS MARU ... Wednesday, 13th May
ARGON MARU ... Thursday, 14th May
SEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY
AMARUSA MARU ... Thursday, 14th May at 11 a.m.
KAIJO MARU ... Sunday, 17th May at 2 p.m.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY
KOTU MARU ... Thursday, 21st May at 11 a.m.
TAKAO and KONGSA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd May
DAIREN via CHEFOO and TSINGTAU
NITTO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th May
For further particulars please apply to:-

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M. TAKEUCHI Manager.

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at 10 p.m. for CANTON.

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accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

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Wharf: Sham-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Tel. Kowloon No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.
Hongkong, April 1, 1924.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

SWATOW.

May 14.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru
15.—O.S.K. S. Yang.
16.—D.L. Raiting.
17.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
18.—O.S.N. Wosung.
19.—O.S.N. Wosung.
20.—O.S.N. Wosung.
21.—O.S.N. Wosung.
22.—O.S.N. Wosung.
23.—O.S.N. Wosung.
24.—O.S.N. Wosung.
25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

AMOY.

May 14.—O.S.N. Rumsang.
15.—O.S.N. Amakusa Maru.
16.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
17.—O.S.N. Raiting.
18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
19.—O.S.N. Wosung.
20.—O.S.N. Wosung.
21.—O.S.N. Wosung.
22.—O.S.N. Wosung.
23.—O.S.N. Wosung.
24.—O.S.N. Wosung.
25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

FOOCHOW.

May 15.—D.L. Haining.
16.—D.L. Haining.
17.—D.L. Haining.

SHANGHAI.

May 14.—O.S.N. Sulpan.
15.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
16.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
17.—O.S.N. Raiting.
18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
19.—O.S.N. Wosung.
20.—O.S.N. Wosung.
21.—O.S.N. Wosung.
22.—O.S.N. Wosung.
23.—O.S.N. Wosung.
24.—O.S.N. Wosung.
25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

TAKAO.

May 14.—O.S.N. Sulpan.
15.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
16.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
17.—O.S.N. Raiting.
18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
19.—O.S.N. Wosung.
20.—O.S.N. Wosung.
21.—O.S.N. Wosung.
22.—O.S.N. Wosung.
23.—O.S.N. Wosung.
24.—O.S.N. Wosung.
25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

TIENTSIN.

May 14.—O.S.N. Sulpan.
15.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
16.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
17.—O.S.N. Raiting.
18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
19.—O.S.N. Wosung.
20.—O.S.N. Wosung.
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22.—O.S.N. Wosung.
23.—O.S.N. Wosung.
24.—O.S.N. Wosung.
25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

BANGKOK.

May 14.—O.S.N. Sulpan.
15.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
16.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
17.—O.S.N. Raiting.
18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
19.—O.S.N. Wosung.
20.—O.S.N. Wosung.
21.—O.S.N. Wosung.
22.—O.S.N. Wosung.
23.—O.S.N. Wosung.
24.—O.S.N. Wosung.
25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

HONGKONG.

May 14.—O.S.N. Sulpan.
15.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
16.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
17.—O.S.N. Raiting.
18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
19.—O.S.N. Wosung.
20.—O.S.N. Wosung.
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22.—O.S.N. Wosung.
23.—O.S.N. Wosung.
24.—O.S.N. Wosung.
25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

YOKOHAMA.

May 14.—O.S.N. Sulpan.
15.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
16.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
17.—O.S.N. Raiting.
18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
19.—O.S.N. Wosung.
20.—O.S.N. Wosung.
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22.—O.S.N. Wosung.
23.—O.S.N. Wosung.
24.—O.S.N. Wosung.
25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

Kobe.

May 14.—O.S.N. Sulpan.
15.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
16.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
17.—O.S.N. Raiting.
18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
19.—O.S.N. Wosung.
20.—O.S.N. Wosung.
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22.—O.S.N. Wosung.
23.—O.S.N. Wosung.
24.—O.S.N. Wosung.
25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

Shanghai.

May 14.—O.S.N. Sulpan.
15.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
16.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
17.—O.S.N. Raiting.
18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
19.—O.S.N. Wosung.
20.—O.S.N. Wosung.
21.—O.S.N. Wosung.
22.—O.S.N. Wosung.
23.—O.S.N. Wosung.
24.—O.S.N. Wosung.
25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

Hongkong.

May 14.—O.S.N. Sulpan.
15.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
16.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
17.—O.S.N. Raiting.
18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
19.—O.S.N. Wosung.
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25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

Yokohama.

May 14.—O.S.N. Sulpan.
15.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
16.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
17.—O.S.N. Raiting.
18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
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25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

Kobe.

May 14.—O.S.N. Sulpan.
15.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
16.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
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18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
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25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

Shanghai.

May 14.—O.S.N. Sulpan.
15.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
16.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
17.—O.S.N. Raiting.
18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
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Hongkong.

May 14.—O.S.N. Sulpan.
15.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
16.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
17.—O.S.N. Raiting.
18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
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23.—O.S.N. Wosung.
24.—O.S.N. Wosung.
25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

Yokohama.

May 14.—O.S.N. Sulpan.
15.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
16.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
17.—O.S.N. Raiting.
18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
19.—O.S.N. Wosung.
20.—O.S.N. Wosung.
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22.—O.S.N. Wosung.
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24.—O.S.N. Wosung.
25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

Kobe.

May 14.—O.S.N. Sulpan.
15.—O.S.N. Tjiboda.
16.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
17.—O.S.N. Raiting.
18.—O.S.N. Yusanu.
19.—O.S.N. Wosung.
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23.—O.S.N. Wosung.
24.—O.S.N. Wosung.
25.—O.S.N. Wosung.

FORCES MARU.

18.—T.K.R. Forces Maru.
20.—D.S.L. Forces Maru.
21.—P. & O. Forces Maru.
22.—P. & O. Forces Maru.
23.—P. & O. Forces Maru.
24.—P. & O. Forces Maru.
25.—P. & O. Forces Maru.

KEELUNG.

May 14.—O.S.K. Keelung Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Keelung Maru.
16.—O.S.K. Keelung Maru.
17.—O.S.K. Keelung Maru.
18.—O.S.K. Keelung Maru.
19.—O.S.K. Keelung Maru.
20.—O.S.K. Keelung Maru.

DAIREN.

May 14.—O.S.K. Dairen Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Dairen Maru.
16.—O.S.K. Dairen Maru.
17.—O.S.K. Dairen Maru.
18.—O.S.K. Dairen Maru.
19.—O.S.K. Dairen Maru.
20.—O.S.K. Dairen Maru.

TSINGTAU.

May 14.—O.S.K. Tsingtau Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Tsingtau Maru.
16.—O.S.K. Tsingtau Maru.
17.—O.S.K. Tsingtau Maru.
18.—O.S.K. Tsingtau Maru.
19.—O.S.K. Tsingtau Maru.
20.—O.S.K. Tsingtau Maru.

WEIHAWEI.

May 14.—O.S.K. WeihaWei Maru.
15.—O.S.K. WeihaWei Maru.
16.—O.S.K. WeihaWei Maru.
17.—O.S.K. WeihaWei Maru.
18.—O.S.K. WeihaWei Maru.
19.—O.S.K. WeihaWei Maru.
20.—O.S.K. WeihaWei Maru.

CHEFOO.

May 14.—O.S.K. Chefoo Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Chefoo Maru.
16.—O.S.K. Chefoo Maru.
17.—O.S.K. Chefoo Maru.
18.—O.S.K. Chefoo Maru.
19.—O.S.K. Chefoo Maru.
20.—O.S.K. Chefoo Maru.

TIENTSIN.

May 14.—O.S.K. Tientsin Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Tientsin Maru.
16.—O.S.K. Tientsin Maru.
17.—O.S.K. Tientsin Maru.
18.—O.S.K. Tientsin Maru.
19.—O.S.K. Tientsin Maru.
20.—O.S.K. Tientsin Maru.

NEWCHWANG.

May 14.—O.S.K. Newchwang Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Newchwang Maru.
16.—O.S.K. Newchwang Maru.
17.—O.S.K. Newchwang Maru.
18.—O.S.K. Newchwang Maru.
19.—O.S.K. Newchwang Maru.
20.—O.S.K. Newchwang Maru.

BANGKOK.

May 14.—O.S.K. Bangkok Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Bangkok Maru.
16.—O.S.K. Bangkok Maru.
17.—O.S.K. Bangkok Maru.
18.—O.S.K. Bangkok Maru.
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HONGKONG.

May 14.—O.S.K. Hongkong Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Hongkong Maru.
16.—O.S.K. Hongkong Maru.
17.—O.S.K. Hongkong Maru.
18.—O.S.K. Hongkong Maru.
19.—O.S.K. Hongkong Maru.
20.—O.S.K. Hongkong Maru.

YOKOHAMA.

May 14.—O.S.K. Yokohama Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Yokohama Maru.
16.—O.S.K. Yokohama Maru.
17.—O.S.K. Yokohama Maru.
18.—O.S.K. Yokohama Maru.
19.—O.S.K. Yokohama Maru.
20.—O.S.K. Yokohama Maru.

Kobe.

May 14.—O.S.K. Kobe Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Kobe Maru.
16.—O.S.K. Kobe Maru.
17.—O.S.K. Kobe Maru.
18.—O.S.K. Kobe Maru.
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20.—O.S.K. Kobe Maru.

Shanghai.

May 14.—O.S.K. Shanghai Maru.
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Hongkong.

May 14.—O.S.K. Hongkong Maru.
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Yokohama.

May 14.—O.S.K. Yokohama Maru.
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Kobe.

May 14.—O.S.K. Kobe Maru.
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Shanghai.

May 14.—O.S.K. Shanghai Maru.
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Hongkong.

May 14.—O.S.K. Hongkong Maru.
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Yokohama.

May 14.—O.S.K. Yokohama Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Yokohama Maru.
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20.—O.S.K. Yokohama Maru.

Kobe.

May 14.—O.S.K. Kobe Maru.
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Shanghai.

May 14.—O.S.K. Shanghai Maru.
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17.—O.S.K. Shanghai Maru.
18.—O.S.K. Shanghai Maru.
19.—O.S.K. Shanghai Maru.
20.—O.S.K. Shanghai Maru.

FORCES MARU.

18.—T.K.R. Forces Maru.
20.—D.S.L. Forces Maru.
21.—P. & O. Forces Maru.
22.—P. & O. Forces Maru.
23.—P. & O. Forces Maru.
24.—P. & O. Forces Maru.
25.—P. & O. Forces Maru.

KEELUNG.

May 14.—O.S.K. Keelung Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Keelung Maru.
16.—O.S.K. Keelung Maru.
17.—O.S.K. Keelung Maru.
18.—O.S.K. Keelung Maru.
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20.—O.S.K. Keelung Maru.

DAIREN.

May 14.—O.S.K. Dairen Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Dairen Maru.
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18.—O.S.K. Dairen Maru.
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20.—O.S.K. Dairen Maru.

TSINGTAU.

May 14.—O.S.K. Tsingtau Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Tsingtau Maru.
16.—O.S.K. Tsingtau Maru.
17.—O.S.K. Tsingtau Maru.
18.—O.S.K. Tsingtau Maru.
19.—O.S.K. Tsingtau Maru.
20.—O.S.K. Tsingtau Maru.

WEIHAWEI.

May 14.—O.S.K. WeihaWei Maru.
15.—O.S.K. WeihaWei Maru.
16.—O.S.K. WeihaWei Maru.
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CHEFOO.

May 14.—O.S.K. Chefoo Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Chefoo Maru.
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18.—O.S.K. Chefoo Maru.
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TIENTSIN.

May 14.—O.S.K. Tientsin Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Tientsin Maru.
16.—O.S.K. Tientsin Maru.
17.—O.S.K. Tientsin Maru.
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NEWCHWANG.

May 14.—O.S.K. Newchwang Maru.
15.—O.S.K. Newchwang Maru.
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BANGKOK.

May 14.—O.S.K. Bangkok Maru.
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HONGKONG.

May 14.—O.S.K. Hongkong Maru.
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YOKOHAMA.

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20.—O.S.K. Yokohama Maru.

Kobe.

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18.—O.S.K. Kobe Maru.
19.—O.S.K. Kobe Maru.
20.—O.S.K. Kobe Maru.

Shanghai.

May 14.—O.S.K. Shanghai Maru.
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17.—O.S.K. Shanghai Maru.
18.—O.S.K. Shanghai Maru.
19.—O.S.K. Shanghai Maru.
20

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HARDWARE SUPPLANTS.**
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Hongkong, Wednesday, May 13, 1925.

BONDS OF EMPIRE.

To the creation of Leagues of one kind and another, all actuated more or less by the one idea, there seems no end. The latest, as mentioned in the "China Mail," yesterday, is the Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition. This has received the blessing of the Secretary of State for the Colonies as likely to accomplish valuable work in fostering in all Empire affairs the feeling of family fellowship. "In facing the common problems of Empire, both in this and in succeeding generations, the keynote of our policy must be 'We are of the one family.'"

It was a coincidence that in the same issue there should have been reproduced a part of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's speech on March 24 in the course of which he stated that "the British Empire, detached from Europe by the Dominions and linked to Europe by these islands, can do what no other nation on the face of the earth can do, and from east and west alike comes the cry that it is in the hands of the Empire that there shall be no more war." The two declarations—that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and that of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—deserve to be published together. They contain the same basis and the same thought of Empire, unity and Empire fellowship.

It may be a moot point to people in Hongkong what is to be gained by membership of the Fellowship of the British Empire Exhibition, seeing that the great Fair at

Wembley will last only a few months at the utmost. If, however, as is suggested, it is to be continued after the Exhibition is closed, its title alone is likely to detract from its usefulness. A better and more permanent name might have been suggested. That apart, and in spite of the fact that there is a tendency to multiply these Leagues, anything that can further the Empire spirit of Fellowship cannot but be welcomed in a place like Hongkong where there is as much necessity to foster true Imperialism as in other parts of the Empire of which this Colony is but a unit. If the Empire is worth living in, it is worth helping along in every way possible. And if the creation of yet another League or Fellowship can accomplish ever so little in this direction, then it is to be welcomed by the very practical way of joining it. Now that its "objects and reasons" have been explained, it remains to be seen how many in Hongkong will deem it their duty, as units in the great family of Empire, to become members.

Local Daylight Saving.

At a meeting convened by the Chamber of Commerce shortly after the war for the purpose of considering a proposal for the introduction in Hongkong of a similar daylight saving enactment to that passed at Home, the disadvantages of the scheme were thought to outweigh the advantages and it was decided not to approach the Government with a view to getting the clocks put back. The strength of the feeling against such a scheme at that time may be gauged from the fact that the meeting was held as the result of the introduction of such a measure in Shanghai, and it was recognised that any alteration in the zone time between the ports, unless it was joint, would interfere considerably with the market. Whether or not the opinions expressed to a "China Mail" representative and reported yesterday may be taken as indicative of a change of feeling among representatives of commerce due to the success of the scheme elsewhere it is impossible to say without another meeting being convened; but there can be little doubt as to the enthusiastic reception a local daylight saving enactment would receive from juniors in the local offices and many who are not juniors but are keen on sport and are anxious to keep fit during the trying summer period.

Mr. Fletcher, Assistant Colonial Secretary, points out that Hongkong has led the way in regard to a slight measure of daylight saving in that its time is fixed a little ahead of the sun already. All the more reason, then, why it should go a little further. The argument that has been put forward as to the danger of indulging

in active recreation until "some considerable time after five o'clock" is considered to be the strongest one against the introduction of such a measure in Hongkong, but that surely overlooks the fact that a period of, in some cases, an hour elapses between the time that the office is left, a change effected and the destination reached. Also, some hostesses (in the case of tennis) seem to consider it a personal affront if one refuses refreshment for the sake of getting down to the game. According to the hours in vogue at present there is thus not a great deal of daylight left by the time a start can be made with the sport in question, and this gives rise to the question why the Government continues to ignore the success of the scheme at Home and to refuse to consider introducing such an enactment in Hongkong.

Tiger Incidents.

In connection with the reference to the tiger shot some years ago by Mr. D. Burlingham in the New Territories, a reader has drawn the "China Mail's" attention to the fact that this was the beast which had caused the death of Sergeant Goucher of the Police and is believed an Indian police officer. A Chinese gentleman, the owner of a shoe factory which has since passed into the hands of the Nanyang Co. at Happy Valley, had a house in Bonham Road, just above the Lunatic Asylum, with spacious grounds in which he kept a menagerie comprising a tiger, deer and other animals and a stable of whalers. China and Shetland ponies. After some time in captivity, the tiger was missed. Police officers who went to the house ostensibly to inquire about dog licences—the gentleman kept the Great Danes which subsequently became the Police Reserve mascots—were informed that the tiger had been sent back to the country. Evidence of the shipment of a tiger to Canton could not be found and it was surmised that the beast had escaped. Then came the discovery of spoor at the back of the island, this giving rise to the Peak tiger story. After a while, the hue and cry subsided until spoor were found in the New Territories and livestock was carried off. A Lyemun fisherman is said to have seen the tiger swim across in the early hours of one morning, to the mainland. As is always the case, tiger stories are regarded with scepticism, and this one was no exception to the rule until the beast was actually shot down. The question now is, do the theorists maintain that the present tiger is the old one's offspring (if it was a tigress) which has remained in seclusion till now, or did it migrate here? There is no doubting the fact that tigers are still to be found in the hills along the North River and even in the further parts of Kowloon's hinterland.

Worth Copying.

Laurence Sterne's words generally occur to us when we come to know of some of the things that Shanghai people do. They have one custom which may be old or which may be only of recent innovation, which is wholly admirable. Shanghai has lost several notabilities recently—individuals who have served the city well. There have been the usual expressions of regret and doubtless there were also the usual funeral manifestations. But there has been something better than all this. We have noticed in the northern papers which have reached us, acknowledgment of donations received by different institutions—the Russian Children's Home, the Charity Fund of the St. George's Society, the Missions to Seamen, Hospitals, etc., etc.—"in memory of the late Mr. ...". This is surely an original but beautiful way of commemorating the passing of either a beloved one or one who has served his fellows. We commend it heartily to the notice of Hongkong. It need not interfere with the old established custom of piling up perishable wreaths expressing very often perishable thoughts. It may indeed supplement these outward manifestations of sorrow in a more practical and tangible form. Our hearts are very often touched. Let it from henceforth be the pocket.

London, May 12.—The Chinese Industrial Mission was welcomed at Bradford by the Lord Mayor and the President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce. They visited drewworks and mills and lunched with the Lord Mayor, and later conferred with the Council of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Wool Textile Industrial Council. Mr. G. Wells, the Bradford Dyers Association, an address praised the Trade Union Act passed in Peking in 1923. He said that doubtless the expedient of the rate prevailing in England that the first user of a trade had full rights, therefore, would be obvious to judges in China. He said the principle is clearly set out in the articles two and three of the Trade Union Law.—Reuter

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

It is not often that a famous father has a famous son. Still less frequently has it been the case that a famous mother has had a famous daughter—and especially when the fame thus attained has been won in the field of physical science. Hence the recent conferring of the degree of Doctor of Science from the medical faculty of the Sorbonne upon Mlle. Irene Curie is of almost, if not quite, unique interest. Her mother, it will of course be recalled, was the joint discoverer with M. Curie of radium, and is generally looked upon as the one chiefly responsible for that discovery. Mlle. Irene obtained her distinction as a result of a thesis on the alpha rays of polonium, a radio-active substance discovered by her father and mother in pitchblende. Thus she chose a fitting subject and undoubtedly treated it in a brilliant manner.

In his lecture at the Huddersfield Technical College, Yorkshire, the other night, a speaker drew a vivid picture of the waste involved in the ordinary method of coal consumption, which should arouse thought everywhere. "It is a surprising fact," he is quoted as saying, "that, although coal was discovered 1240 years ago, the problem of burning it economically is only now being considered." He explained that bricks could be made from furnace clinker and ashes, by mixing them with lime and water, and added that the CO₂ from chimneys, when freed from smoke and dust, was a most valuable food for all vegetation, including fruit trees and root crops. And then he made this specific and promising forecast: "In the future all our coal will be treated chemically before using it for power purposes, thus bringing it on to the same basis as iron, stone, cotton, wool, or other raw material. We shall then find we can secure from one ton of coal 14 cwt. of smokeless fuel, three gallons of motor spirit, 17 gallons of oil, 15 lbs. of sulphate ammonia, and 5000 cubic feet of rich gas, the total value being twice that of the coal."

Much of Hongkong shares rise and fall. The following is from a Home paper and may prove interesting. It is for those who know to say if the same thing applies to Hongkong:—

A reader writes and asks me to explain why shares rise and fall. At first blush, the answer might be because they can't move sideways, but seriously the question is a good one. I will try and answer it so that all can understand. The price of a share depends on supply and demand. When people wish to buy they create a demand; when they wish to sell they provide a supply. If there is a big demand for shares and a small supply, the price goes up; and vice versa if there is a big supply and no demand then the price goes down. The demand is created either by good news such as an increased dividend, or in the case of mining shares good developments, or in anticipation of good news, or good results, or on rumours that good news will shortly be published, or on a general opinion that the price of the shares is too low. When there is no business and no interest in a market then the tendency is for prices to fall. This is accounted for by the fact that as the shareholders of a company number from a few hundreds to many thousands, there is always someone somewhere who wants to sell; this desire to sell in no way reflects on the intrinsic merit of the company, but is caused by a shareholder somewhere requiring money for other purposes or, maybe, the shares belong to a deceased estate and the executors have to sell.

Tolling, rejoicing,
A WASTER'S sorrowing,
SONG.
Thus I my life conduct;
Each morning sees some task begun,
Each evening sees it chucked.

The following advertisement appears almost continuously in the Singapore papers:—
It is requested that where all things are equal, employers give preference to application for employment to Ex-servicemen.

A well-dressed woman has just arrived by train. She proceeds to the hotel. "I want," says she, "a nice airy room. Can you let me have one for to-night?" "Yes, suite one," says the clerk. Sensation.

Many modern parents are up so late themselves, out so often, that it is very likely the old adage "early to bed" is not now inculcated in the young as it once was. If parents, even in Hongkong, do want a modern example of the truth of the saying referred to, they have only to turn to the life of the late Lord Leverhulme. This was his normal day, in his own words:—

4.30.—I rise and spend twenty minutes in gymnastic exercises, which I would not miss for the world.
4.50.—Shave and dress.
5.0.—A cup of tea. Sipping this, I begin to attack the reports which come every day from all our companies. These I read carefully, and make notes for correspondence.
7.30.—Breakfast, consisting of tea, toast, and bread and butter, jam or marmalade. No meat.
7.50.—Read the newspapers, or as much of them as I can digest in ten minutes. Generally it is not much more than the headlines.
8.0.—Read and reply to letters for half an hour.
8.30.—Motor from my house in Hampstead to my offices at Central-buildings, Blackfriars, arriving there shortly before 9 a.m.
9.0.—Work continuously, interviewing callers and conducting such other business as comes the way of the chairman of a concern as Lever Bros., until 1 p.m.
1.0.—Lunch in the office; cup of tea; two poached eggs, or a little cold meat.
1.15.—Sign the letters which were dictated in the morning, usually a large number.
1.30.—"Forty winks." This short sleep in the middle of the day I consider most important and always take.
2.15.—Begin work again, and continue until 5.30, when I motor home.
6.0.—Dinner. I do not have business dinners, although I entertain to a fair extent. I make it a rule to leave business behind me for the day when I leave the office, and I refuse to discuss it until the next morning.
The evening is spent in social pleasures. I am very fond of dancing and of the theatre. If I am at home at 10 p.m., I go to bed, taking no supper and am invariably asleep as soon.

Is it correct to say that so long as Gordon's name is remembered? We hear little of the famous General's name nowadays. It has cropped up again in a book of memories as the following shows. Gordon was appointed to a post in India:

The Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII, when he heard that Gordon was going to accompany Lord Ripon to India, asked, or rather "commanded," him to dine at Marlborough House. But to everybody's dismay, Gordon declined the invitation. In vain was it pointed out to him that this was not an invitation but a command and that one could not treat the Hereditary Prince in such a way, especially as there was no valid reason for declining. Gordon remained unmoved, and there was nothing for it but to explain to the Prince of Wales that Gordon was not like other men. The Prince accepted the situation with equanimity, and laughed goodhumouredly at the whole affair.

On the evening when Gordon should have been dining with His Royal Highness, Lord de Grey, the eldest son of the newly appointed Viceroy, remarked to a friend in the Reform Club:

Most extraordinary fellow that is my father is taking to India as his private secretary. He should be at Marlborough House to-night, but instead he is sitting in the housekeeper's room at Ripon House, with a plate of cold meat in front of him, deep in Indian Bluebooks.

This "most extraordinary fellow" had much to do later in quite another way than refusing royal commands:

TO-DAY'S SMILE.

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CURIOUS WHIRLIGIG.

HINDENBURG TAKES REPUBLICAN OATH.
SOCIALISTS' OUTBURST.

"Down With the Monarchist President!"

Marshal von Hindenburg, the former Kaiser's staunchest friend and an ardent Monarchist, has taken the Republican oath as Germany's new President.

THEY WALK OUT.

(Reuter's Service.)

Berlin, May 12. Marshal von Hindenburg took the oath of the Republican constitution in the Reichstag, standing at a table covered with the Repu-

road on which reconstruction is possible, namely the hard discipline of loyalty and which they have built on the old principle of duty and sacrifice in their activity. He intends to be of service to people and State and to be true to the tasks imposed by the constitution.



GERMAN ELECTION SCENE.

There is an example of the manner in which German political parties divided their opponents during the campaign for the Presidential election in Berlin. Communist adherents are shown dragging the black, white and red flag in the mud, while flaunting the red flag of revolution.

black flag. The building was packed and the approaches to the Reichstag were thronged.

When Marshal von Hindenburg entered all rose except the Communists who shouted in unison, "Down with the Monarchist President!" Then they went out in a body.

After Hindenburg had taken the oath, the Socialist President of the Reichstag, Herr Loebe spoke, hoping the

EARLIER CABLES.

Cologne, May 12. The oath von Hindenburg will take on the assumption of his seven years' term of office as President of the Republic runs: "I swear to dedicate my powers to the welfare of the German people, to enlarge their sphere of usefulness, to guard them from injury, to observe the Constitution and laws of the federation, to fulfil my



HERR LOEBE.



Marshal von Hindenburg.

economic reconstruction of Germany begun under the late President Ebert and also the policy of mutual understanding in foreign affairs would be continued.

TO WORK FOR UNITY.

Marshal von Hindenburg read a statement affirming that he would devote himself to the task of uniting the German people.

The deputies rising in their seats gave three cheers for the German republic.

Marshal von Hindenburg left, accompanied by the Ministers. He took the salute of a regiment of Reichswehr, the crowd chanting "Deutschland Ueber Alles."

Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a manifesto to the German people. He says that he will be true to the oath and will devote all his energies to guarding the constitution and laws. "Let us strive through honest and peaceful work to gain the recognition of other nations to which we are entitled and free the German name from the unjust stain still lying on it to-day."

PRIDE IN ARMY AND NAVY.

Berlin, May 12. Marshal von Hindenburg, on taking over the chief command, in accordance with the constitution, has issued a manifesto to the Army and Navy greeting them with pride. He says that they led the German people along the only

GIFT TO CHINA.

BRITAIN'S GOODWILL
GESTURE.

INDEMNITY WAIVED.

THE INFLUENCES OF
EDUCATION.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 12.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the China Indemnity Bill (turning Britain's share of the Boxer fund over to China for educational work).

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that he believed that Anglo-Chinese co-operation would permanently benefit China as a whole.

Lord Parmoor, Lord President of the Council in the Labour Cabinet, pointed out that similar action taken by America years ago had had an important influence on American popularity in China.

Lord Arnold described the Bill as a gesture of friendship to China. He hoped that the money would not only be spent in Peking but would be spread over a wider area.

The Bishop of Exeter remarked that the generosity of America to China was perhaps unprecedented in the world's history, but it had had some unfortunate results. He related a visit he made to a Chinese school wholly managed by Americans. He found in the teaching of history emphasis was laid on the rebellion of the American colonies against England. It was influence of much of that kind of teaching that persuaded the Chinese to proceed through the revolution. It was most unfortunate that English influence in education had not been greater. England was able to give the world a message that any country could develop by peaceful methods without a catastrophic change.

GENERAL MANGIN.

FAMOUS SOLDIER
DEAD.

FRENCH WAR HERO.

(Reuter's Service.)

PARIS, May 12.

The death is announced of General Mangin.—Reuter.

General Mangin was born at Sarrebourg, Moselle, in 1866. His career began with Marchand's Fashoda mission in 1897 of the staff of which he was a member. He played a prominent part in the conquest of Morocco in 1911-13. During the war he commanded a division at the battle of the Marne. When his troops were overtaken by a furious counter-attack, he restored confidence by his personal example and saved the situation. The labyrinths of Neuville-St. Vaast were the prelude to his arrival at Verdun in March 1916, where he recaptured Douaumont and Vaux. In the offensive of April 1917, which failed in its objective, his tactics were criticized and his actions inquired into; but he was exonerated, and was immediately back in the forefront of the battle. He crowned his victories by his brilliant defeat of the enemy north of Chateau-Thierry in July of 1918, and by a series of stubborn assaults which forced the German retreat. After the Armistice he commanded the Allied armies of occupation with headquarters at Mayence. He was the organizer of the French "black army."

A VISIT TO RUSSIA.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY
INVITED.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 12.

Pending knowledge of the length of the summer recess, the Labour Party has provisionally accepted an official Russian invitation to send a deputation to Russia in the summer to study the possibilities of the improvement of Anglo-Russian trade.

Messrs. Mackinder, Scurr, Maxton and Wallhead are among the names being considered.

London, May 12.—Japanese importers of silk here are asking to have their special form of silk placed on a lower tariff. The representatives of seven leading Japanese firms in London have stated their case to the silk section of the London Chamber of Commerce for submission to the Treasury. The case is that Japanese silk is not a finished commodity but raw material of the dyers, printing and making up industries. It is much cheaper than French or Italian silks and not fully "boiled off," and therefore it should be taxed at sixty-three pence per pound as "undischarged" instead of at the full rate of ninety-three pence per pound on "discharged" silk.—Reuter.

RUM ROW SIEGE.

NASTY SHOCK FOR THE DRY NAVY.

ARMADA IN PACIFIC.

Five 10,000 Ton Steamers Stocked With Liquor.

"Now you've got him, now you ain't" is a showman's phrase that seems to sum up the efforts being made to wipe out rum row.

SPEEDIEST LAUNCHES.

(Reuter's American Service.)

New York, May 12.

The moment when the Prohibition authorities were beginning to rejoice at the apparent success of

confessed that the rum fleet's customers launches are too speedy for the dry navy to overtake.

WHISKY FOR WATER.

New York, May 12.

The siege of "rum row" is in-



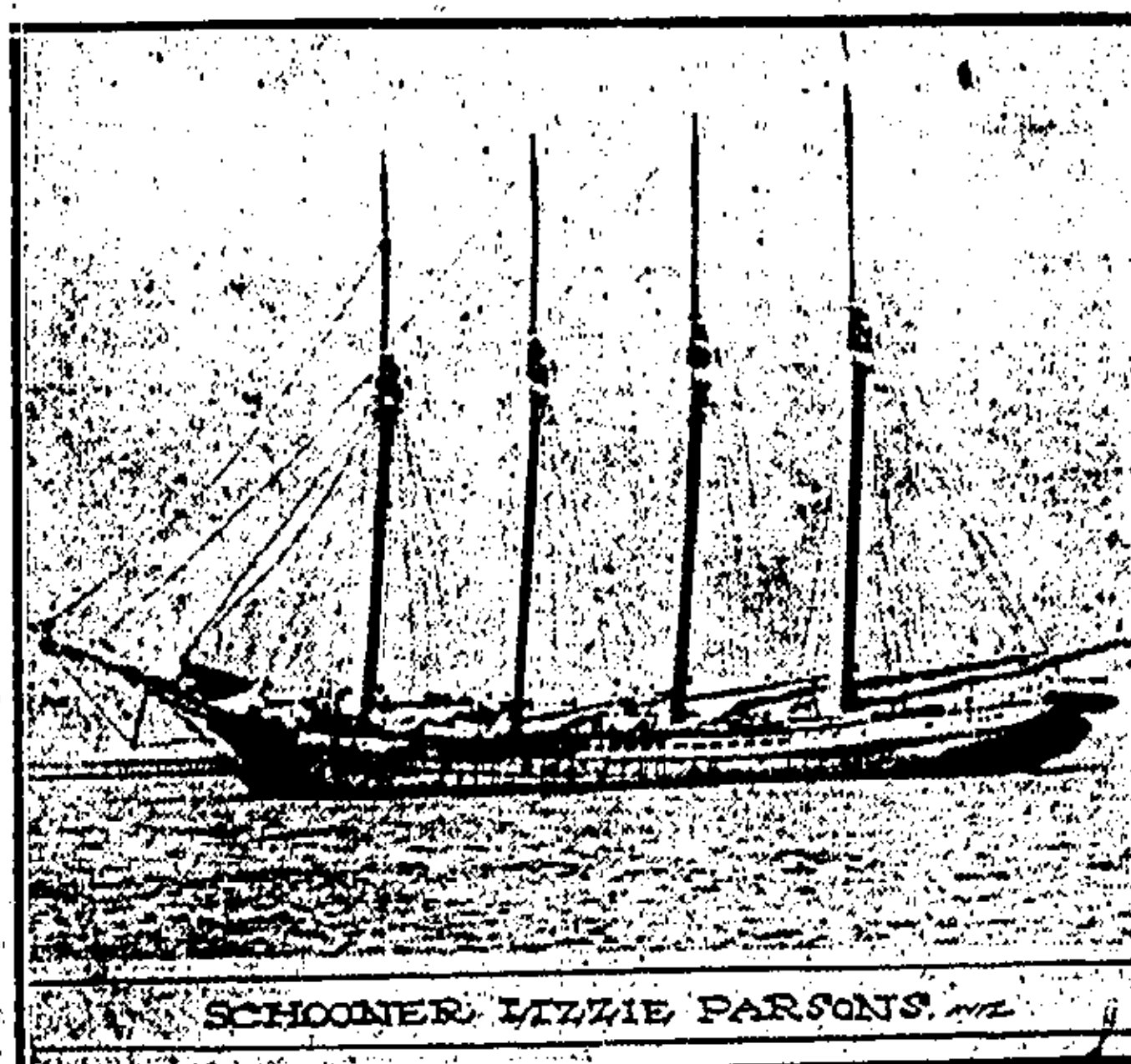
The type of launch used by the rum runner.

their efforts in dispersing the rum fleets on the Atlantic coast it is reported from California that a considerable rum fleet has appeared on the Pacific coast.

Five 10,000-ton steamers stocked

tensifying, and the prohibition officials are jubilant at the rum armada's disintegration.

The liquor pirates are short of food and water and provisioning is impossible. A petty officer of a



A rum ship which came to grief during a storm.

with liquor are reported to be off San Diego flying the British and Belgian flags.

The coastguards are said to have

government patrol boat was hailed by a rum runner yesterday, who offered to exchange whisky for water. The bargain was declined. Only eight ships remain anchored, escorted by thirty-eight rum chasers.

WEMBLEY SERMON.

FATHER FROM TIBET
PRESENT.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, May 12.

The Canon of Westminster Cathedral preached a special sermon at the opening of Wembley in the Catholic oratory to-day. The Rev. L. Sejourgues, who has just arrived from Tibet, was present.

London, May 12.—Commenting on the rise in the price of rubber the Manchester Guardian says that the only deduction to be drawn from the present situation is that the Stevenson restriction plan is unduly rigid in operation and ought to be modified at the earliest possible time.—Reuter.

INDUSTRY CONGRESS.

NINETEEN COUNTRIES
REPRESENTED.

(Reuter's Service.)

ROME, May 12.

Nineteen countries, including South Africa and Japan, are represented at the congress of international industrial organisations which open at St. Resanovara to-day.

The Minister of Economy welcomed the delegates.

The speeches emphasised that the congress aimed at establishing harmony among the various national economic organisations and sought to reconcile the interests of Capital and Labour.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION'S HONEYMOON.



MR. & MRS. JACK DEMPSEY.

London, May 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Dempsey have arrived here from America on a honeymoon trip.

Dempsey could not appear at the promised exhibition at the National Sporting Club as it was stated he had lost weight owing to seasickness.—Reuter.

[Mrs. Jack Dempsey was formerly Miss Estelle Taylor, a leading cinema actress.]

SUMMER SHIRTS!

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Shirt Prices!

White Tennis Shirts	\$5.50
Coloured Day Shirts	6.00
White Day Shirts	6.00

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|--------|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|
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| | { SAY IT WITH A UKULELE | ... | ... |
| 3494 | { IT HAD TO BE YOU | ... | ... |
| | { OH, EVA | ... | ... |
| G 8293 | { GO LONG MULE | ... | ... |
| | { ELIZA | ... | ... |
| 3458 | { WHAT'LL I DO | ... | ... |
| | { BURNING KISSES | ... | ... |
| 3515 | { IT AIN'T GONNA RAIN NO MO' | ... | ... |
| | { BELIEVE ME | ... | ... |
| 3440 | { WHY DID I KISS THAT GIRL | ... | ... |
| | { THE LITTLE WOODEN WHISTLE WOULD'NT | ... | ... |
| | { (WHISTLE) | ... | ... |
| 3355 | { JUST A GIRL THAT MEN FORGET | ... | ... |
| | { HI-LEE HI-LO | ... | ... |

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LOCAL SPORT.

HOW THEY PLAYED.

KINSEYS AND SNODGRASS IN ACTION.

"WHIRLWIND" TENNIS.

HONGKONG LOSE IN SINGLES AND DOUBLES.

For the visit of the famous American tennis players, the following should be noted:—
To-day, 4.15 p.m., H.K.C.C. stand out, best of three sets—H. Snodgrass v. T. Honda.

Followed by:—
R. G. and H. O. Kinsey v. Ng Sze-kwong and Captain O'Callaghan (best of five sets).

To-morrow, same time and order:—
Howard Kinsey v. Captain O'Callaghan.

Robert Kinsey and H. Snodgrass v. Ng Sze-kwong and Dr. R. E. Tottenham.

"HURRICANE" GAME.

Tennis enthusiasts who, having watched "world players" at Wimbledon or elsewhere, thought that exponents of the "hurricane" game would be adversely affected in a blazing Hongkong sun, were agreeably surprised yesterday when they saw the Kinsey brothers go through thirty games at top-speed and finish almost as fresh as they started.

Well as Hongkong's doughty representatives played, the Americans were never "all out" although they certainly put into their game some of the best tennis that has been given them, their positions in the U.S. tennis world.

Knowing that it must have been at least two months since the visitors left America and that they could hardly be expected to be at the top of their form after confinement on shipboard, violent changes of temperature and having to play in strange light, those of the full stand of spectators and others who lined the ropes six and eight deep, went prepared to watch tennis they had never seen before, and they were satisfied.

POWERFUL SERVICE.
It was abundantly evident that stamina, coupled with aggressiveness, is the secret of success. Pretty strokes and grace are helpful attributes but of little avail against those who bang the ball about with the force of giants.

In service, too, it is necessary to cultivate a style that will permit of terrific swings and variation.

Captain O'Callaghan was the hero of the day—giving of his best except for a relapse towards the end and losing little in comparison with his world-famous opponents. In all departments of the game, especially at the net, in smashing, generalship, anticipation, fleetness, volleying—these in no particular order—he shone; but still he was often outwitted.

At his side, Dr. Tottenham appeared slow but he won points and by no means disgraced himself. He was too apt to overhit the ball or send it into the net and had difficulty in taking Howard Kinsey's stinging, tricky service.

Ng Sze-kwong, against Snodgrass in the singles, showed himself an experienced player, with a more than useful repertoire of strokes some of which like the chop were reminiscent of his best. He was outplayed by a powerful player who, nearly always at the net, but once or twice the Chinese had Snodgrass beaten by placing. Skill more often did he pass the American with beautiful length drives.

THRILLING DOUBLES.
As was expected, the doubles match was easily the more thrilling, the brothers winning in straight sets but only by 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Howard, with an eye-shade, is very graceful indeed. His style is such that the full weight of his body is behind his serve, standing on tip-toe and reaching to his fullest extent on the moment of delivery. That such wrist-work as he commands can be part of a game seemingly given over to strength, seemed impossible but it was there. A perfectly straight serve would be followed by one with "toes" of swerve which, as one spectator remarked, broke eight different ways. He also served either to one's forehead or backhand according to fancy.

CONFIDENT SMASHING.
About the only weak spot that could be found in the Kinseys' game was Robert's (the elder and taller) low shots. Howard's drives went in all directions, "hitting them where they ain't" to borrow a vulgar but expressive description. Robert, however, placed just as wonderfully with his chops and cuts. At smashing, they can be even better than

For combination, they were an object lesson. Although exponents of the always attacking game they never advanced till they had reason to and when they did were like a stone wall. They won, but the local men were just as enterprising.

Harvey Snodgrass also bangs over his serves and his drives are very fast indeed. At volleying he was also superb.

Spectators were impressed by the fact that all three visitors did not differentiate between an initial and the second serve—sacrificing "doubles" for speed. Typical of the Americans, they were ever in a hurry.

THE SINGLES.

Harvey L. Snodgrass, ranking sixth in American singles, beat Ng Sze-kwong by 6-2, 6-2.

Snodgrass monopolised the attack but there were two net volleys duels towards the end, each winning a point. He occasionally resorted to lobbing and several games went to deuce. Having a tremendous advantage in service and practically every department, the American lost the first two games but won the next six. With Snodgrass leading, the second set went to 2-2. Ng deserved to take one or two more games than he did as he tried all the time but he was not so accurate as he has been and suffered from a slight attack of "nerves."

CLOSE DOUBLES MATCH.

Robert G. and Howard O. Kinsey, the grass court doubles champions of the U.S.A., beat Captain O'Callaghan and Dr. R. E. Tottenham, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Tottenham opened the service and Howard followed. Splendid rallies were seen in nearly every game, the tennis being of a very high order but with the Kinseys' confident masters of the situation.

With each pair winning a service, the Hongkong side led till 4 all in the first set and then lost two love games. The local pair led 3-love in the second set and then 1-1 but with Tottenham feeling the "pure somewhat" and the Kinseys warming up, the latter took five games in succession.

Deuce was called fairly often but O'Callaghan became erratic as the match progressed. In the third set, the score was 1-0, 1-1, 1-2, 2-2, 4-2 and then, after a struggle, 5-2.

After losing two games, 5-4, the Kinseys won the last game easily (6-4) and thus the match.

All were accorded an enthusiastic reception and the spectators were just as ready to applaud one as the other.

LT.-COL. T. A. Robertson was his usual self as a most efficient umpire.

The Hon. Sir Claud Severn, Commander A. J. B. Stirling, R.N., with Mrs. and Miss Stirling, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Mrs. and the Misses Joyce and Dorothy Holyoak, were interested spectators.

JAPANESE PLAYERS.
After the exhibition a number went to another court where they saw the Japanese Far East Olympiad lawn tennis team play very convincingly at practice among themselves.

Many were inclined to agree with the Kinseys' prediction—made while they were in Manila—that Japan would easily win the Olympiad tennis tournament.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

HONGKONG'S CHANCES IN SHANGHAI.

EXPERIENCED VIEWS.

Hongkong's interport cricket team—the names of which have been given in previous issues—should be getting acclimatised in Shanghai now as the thirteen chosen left last Friday.

Chatting with a player who has also represented Hongkong at interport cricket, I was told that with Jimmy Quayle away, Hongkong ought not to fail to batting. "Jimmy" is a terror in Shanghai. He can be as fast as you like, pitches one on the off, another to leg and then a straight one," the speaker explained.

"This is where Tam Pearce's services will not be missed so much," he continued, "as he sets a wonderful example by showing one how to deal with Quayle."

"I am afraid we shall miss Tam's captaincy and that will mean a lot. His sporting leadership and infectious confidence—which is bluff, and at the same time, not bluff—played as great a part in the memorable 1923 victory as did his century in the last innings."

After I had told him that according to the Shanghai papers, Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Donald Leach, W. C. G. Clifford were not available in addition to Quayle, and as he knew Hayward was transferred here, he summed up our chances by saying, "If the new 'caps' do not try to be more

than themselves by tackling everything that's sent up, and stick to batting an ordinary innings, we shouldn't do so badly. Our change bowlers must do their full part otherwise Bowler will be overworked as bowler and fieldsmen and there will be nobody to trundle with 'Lobster' Reed. As you say, there has been no mention of H. B. Ollerdesen. If any catches are missed from batsman of the Quayle or Ollerdesen type, then we are in for it." On parting, he assured me that the "Torr Wilson" bogey had been exploded.

TRIAL MATCH.

Last Saturday, Shanghai were to have played another trial match on the Cricket Club ground, the teams being:—
F. G. Barnes, A. J. W. Evans, F. L. Vainwright, H. H. Morris, D. Burn, J. H. Bhooora, A. E. Lanning, H. Baring, G. M. Billings (captain), C. C. Ollerdesen, E. M. Moffatt, T. L. Rawsthorne. Reserve:—P. Carr.

G. S. Dunkley, W. E. O'Hara (captain), H. C. Peck, J. M. Pearson, P. Madar, E. J. Merritt, J. B. Murray, H. W. Allison, T. W. R. Wilson, A. J. Willis, H. W. Brady. Reserve:—W. K. Tait.

[Barnes kept wicket in the last triangular interport at Hongkong. Evans, Burn, Rawsthorne, O'Hara, Peck, and Wilson were also down here last year. Billings captained the team that beat Hongkong in 1922 and Vainwright was skipper in the triangular tournament here in 1920.]

FAR EAST OLYMPIAD.

MANILA RECEPTION FOR CHINESE.

MANY SPECTATORS.

Advice has been received in Hongkong to the effect that the first batch of Chinese athletes for the seventh Far Eastern Olympiad, commencing shortly in Manila, had arrived there on Saturday where they had been accorded a tremendous reception.

Thousands will attend the Olympic Games and great enthusiasm has been demonstrated. Most of the Chinese are staying at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and are being looked after by the Chinese residents.

TEAMS LEAVING TO-DAY.
By the President Van Buren, the Japanese baseball team left yesterday and will arrive in Manila to-morrow morning. On Saturday, May 16, the Games will start and on that afternoon, the Japanese and Chinese baseball teams will meet.

From what was seen of the Japanese baseballers when they were at practice at Sookumpoo, they appeared very strong in batting but they lacked the services of a "star" pitcher and therein lie doubts of their ability to defeat the nimble Filipinos.

Further strenuous "exhibitions" of tennis were given by the four Japanese on the H.K.C.C. courts, in a blazing sun this morning. Each of them had a very strong service and sacrificed everything for speed. There was hardly a rally in a doubles set.

Yesterday, both the Chinese and Japanese teams were entertained by the South China A.A. and the Japanese by the Nippon Club. To-day, the athletes will depart by the President Grant due in Manila on Friday.

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HONGKONG INDUSTRIES.

CANTON STUDENTS ON TOUR.

Mr K. Y. Siao, President of the Kwangtung Government Technical College, Canton, informed the "China Mail" yesterday that about 120 of the staff and students are in Hongkong where they have visited the University, the Electric Co., R. Corney's glass factory and the China San Motion Picture Co.

They also intend visiting the Talkoo Dock, the Gas Co., the Cement Co.'s factory, the Rope Co.'s factory, the China Leather Manufacturing Co., and other places.

Through the "China Mail," Mr. Siao begs to tender thanks for the many courtesies extended to the visitors.

LONDON, MAY 12.—THE BOARD OF TRADE.

London, May 12.—The Board of Trade returns for April are as follows: Imports 110,000,000, exports 61,000,000, being decreases of 2,500,000 and 9,500,000 respectively as compared with the March totals. The first four months of 1925 compared with corresponding period of 1924 show an increase in imports of 74,500,000 and an increase in exports of 13,500,000.—Reuter.

(final).—Captain O'Callaghan and Dr. D. R. Gawler v. H. D. and S. A. Rumjahn.

OUTSTANDING MATCHES.
The table of outstanding fixtures now stands as follows:—
Open Singles.

The following matches remain to be played:—
1.—4th round, Captain O'Callaghan v. S. E. Green (May 18).

2.—semi-final, winner of No. 1 v. H. D. Rumjahn (May 20).

3.—final, T. Honda (holder) v. winner of No. 2 (May 21).

Open Doubles.
The following match remains to be played:—
Final, Captain O'Callaghan and Dr. D. R. Gawler v. H. D. and S. A. Rumjahn (May 22).

Club Championships.
The following matches remain to be played:—
1.—semi-final, W. B. Cornaby v. W. Hyde.

2.—semi-final, S. E. Green v. Major Hattersley Smith.

3.—final, winner of No. 1 v. winner of No. 2.

Handicap Singles "A".
The following matches remain to be played:—
1.—semi-final, Dr. D. J. Valentine (rec. 4/6) v. D. J. Allfree (rec. 2/6) (Thursday).

2.—final, Major Hattersley Smith (owe 3/6) v. winner of No. 1.

Handicap Singles "B".
The following matches remain to be played:—
1.—semi-final, L. M. S. Lloyd (owe 3/6) v. G. de Man (scr.) (Thursday).

2.—semi-final, P. H. Bonnerman (scr.) v. C. W. E. Bishop (owe 1/8).

3.—final, winner of No. 1 v. winner of No. 2.

Handicap Doubles.
The following matches remain to be played:—
final, B. D. Evans and W. Hyde (owe 3/6) v. W. B. Cornaby and N. L. H. Raiton (scr.).

Mixed Doubles Handicap.
Winners—G. R. and Mrs. Sayer (owe 1/6).

Runners-up—W. and Mrs. Ironside (rec. 4/6).

Readers who are interested in the tennis tournament are advised to keep the above table for reference.

LOCAL BASEBALL.

VOLUNTEER TEAM TO JOIN LEAGUE.

To-morrow, weather permitting, the Hongkong Baseball Club will commence a practice with a Filipino team at 5.15 p.m., on the ground at Happy Valley (H.K.P.C.).

No meeting of the league will be held till after May 27, when it is expected the South China A.A. team will have returned from Manila.

It is reported that the Hongkong Volunteers may enter a team for competition.

Except on May 16 and June 1 when the ground will be required for sports meetings, it will be open to practice.

MILITARY SPORT.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

Results of matches played last week in the Garrison Tennis League are as follows:—
R. E. "B" beat H. Q. Wing, East Surrey Regt. by 5 to 3.

R. A. O. C. beat "B" Coy., East Surrey Regt. by 5 to 8. 1 pair "B" Coy., failed to turn out.

"D" Coy., East Surrey Regt. beat R. A. M. C. by 52 to 47.

R. A. S. C. beat Small Units by 60 to 30.

R. E. "A" beat "A" Coy., East Surrey Regt. by 65 to 34.

SPORTS CABLES.

COUNTY CRICKET.

SLOW BOWLERS DO WELL.

SURREY'S CLOSE SHAVE.

ESSEX SPRING SURPRISE AT LORD'S.

As most of the successes in county cricket during the last few days have been achieved by slow bowlers, it might be presumed that the matches were played on sun-drying pitches after the rain of the previous week. Still, several proved batters made runs and the counties without bowlers who could "cope with the wicket, naturally, suffered.

Perhaps the biggest surprise is the defeat of Middlesex, at Lord's, by Essex. There were some other narrow victories.

For the last batch of matches, taking the times of Reuter's cables from London, the Leicestershire match must have finished early on the second day and the Gloucestershire match also on the second day (details in yesterday's "China Mail"). The others must have extended over the full three days and from some of the small scores, it seems that there must have been rain again.

MIDDLESEX GO DOWN.
Playing at Lord's, Middlesex lost to Essex by 7 wickets.

Middlesex batted first and could only muster 93. G. M. Louden taking 5 wickets for 41.

Still, Middlesex had no cause for alarm as Essex could only reply with 55. A. R. Tanner secured 5 wickets for 15. Then Middlesex collapsed again, this time being all out for 51; Louden's analysis was 4 for 25 and Hipkin, A.B., took 4 wickets for 15 runs.

Then Essex hit off the required runs, getting a boundary when they had tied, their total amounting to 93 for 3 wickets down.

YORKSHIRE SAFE.
Yorkshire visited Bristol and defeated Gloucester by 110 runs.

Through Parker, C.A. taking 4 wickets for 49, Yorkshire only made 166 in the first innings.

Gloucester replied with 82; Macaulay, G.G., captured 3 wickets for 34 and Kilner, R., 4 for 24.

Battling the second time, Yorkshire declared with only 77 for 4 wickets down. Then Gloucester were dismissed for 42. Macaulay, in the second innings, got 6 wickets for 30 runs and Kilner 4 for 10.

WORCESTER V. WARWICK.
Warwick, at Birmingham, went down to Worcester by 38 runs.

Worcester made 251, Tarbox, C.V., contributing 103 not out.

Warwick's first innings realised 212, of which total R. E. S. Wyatt made 58. Root, P., was responsible for 5 wickets at the cost of 78 runs.

For their second innings, Worcester managed 141. Dr. Barnie Ashend compiled 51 and Quilley, W.G., took 4 wickets for 31 runs.

Warwick were then dismissed for 145.

LIGHT BULBS DRAW.
At Cambridge, the University drew with Lancashire.

Cambridge scored 260; H. J. Enthoven (Harrow) and Pembroke and this year's secretary) hit up 78 and Tyldesley, R., took 7 wickets for 62.

Lancashire replied with 281 of which G. O. Sheldermine (formerly Cheltenham) scored 91. R. J. O. Meyer (Halesbury) and Pembroke and an old Blue) took 5 wickets for 89 runs.

Cambridge were dismissed the second time for 172 runs (K. S. Duleepsinhji 55 and Tyldesley, R., 4 for 33). Lancashire were 71 for 1 wicket when stumps were drawn.

FENDER AT THE OVAL.
At the Oval, Surrey beat Hampshire by two wickets.

Hampshire had first knock and sent up 205. P. G. H. Fender took 5 wickets for 53.

Surrey replied with 263 (Peach, H.A., 54 and Fender 76; Boyes, G.S., 6 wickets for 79).

Hants then made 219 (Mend, C.P., 55 and the Hon. L. H. Tennison 55).

Surrey scored 163 for the loss of 8 wickets, Boyes getting 5 for 50.

On their own ground, Northants beat Derbyshire by 35 runs.

The winners scored 208 (V. W. U. Jupp 73). Derby replied with 157.

Then Northants could only muster 71 (Morton, A., 4 wickets for 38 and Cadman, S., 4 for 29). Derby, in turn, were dismissed for 87 (Thomas, A.E., 4 for 28 and Jupp 4 for 43).

TRENT BRIDGE MATCH.
At Trent Bridge, Nottingham, Nottingham vanquished Sussex by an innings and 25 runs.

Sussex scored 133 (Richmond, L., 5 wickets for 40 runs). Nottingham made 267 (A. W. Carr 104) and then got rid of Sussex again for 103, the honours being shared by Barnett.

3 wickets for 43. Blaples, B.L., 3 for 25 and Richmond 4 for 39.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.
Fixtures which commence to-day, are as follows:—
Lord's.—Middlesex v. Somerset. Oval.—Surrey v. Gloucestershire. Worcester.—Worcestershire v. Yorkshire.

Northampton.—Northamptonshire v. Hampshire.

Brighton.—Sussex v. Essex. Manchester.—Lancashire v. Scotland.

Oxford.—University v. Leicestershire. Cambridge.—University Trial Match.

MR. OSMUND WINS.

DEFEATS SHANGHAI CHAMPION.

(Reuter's Service.)

SHANGHAI, May 12.
Mr. A. J. Osmund, the Hongkong billiard champion, defeated Mr. R. C. K. Johnson, the Shanghai champion, by 153 in a game of one thousand up, the final scores being:—Osmund, 1,000; Johnson, 847.

AMATEUR STATUS.
The Philadelphia District Amateur Athletic Union has lifted the suspension recently passed on Nurmi and Ritola (the Finn running champions) and other well-known runners, on the charge of demanding excessive expenses.

NURMI'S SUSPENSION LIFTED.
(Reuter's American Service.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.
The Philadelphia District Amateur Athletic Union has lifted the suspension recently passed on Nurmi and Ritola (the Finn running champions) and other well-known runners, on the charge of demanding excessive expenses.

SINGAPORE TENNIS.
KLEINMAN CHAMPION AGAIN.

D. H. Kleinman, tennis champion of the Singapore Cricket Club, won the championship again last week by defeating R. N. Hamilton after an excellent game.

This is the third year in succession that Kleinman has won the championship and the cup, presented by Mr. R. J. Addis, becomes his property.

SHADOWS BEFORE.
Coming Events Advertised In The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

May 13.—Coronet Theatre, "The Epic of Everest," 9.30 p.m.

May 13.—World Theatre, "Vanity Fair."

May 13.—Queen's Theatre, "The Seventh Day."

May 13.—Star Theatre, "S

CORRESPONDENCE.

Hongkong Education.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—This "Certificated Teachers" controversy seems to get more futile every day. May I attempt to bring it back to sanity with a few points with which I think everyone will agree.

1. If a man who was notoriously unfit through his own fault started giving advice as to how to keep one's health, he would probably be discredited. So too if a man says, "I don't hold with this 'ere education, but what I do say is" I think we should take his opinions with considerable reserve.

2. It is dangerous to generalise. I remember suffering at the hands of a wrangler who could not explain conic sections, but that should not make me condemn wranglers as teachers. So too I know of the headmaster of a Board School who has written one of the most illuminating books on elementary literary criticism ever published, and who has obviously all the attributes of the perfect teacher. The only hope is to plump for the system that gives the most reasonable chance of success, taking things by and large.

3. I think that most local educational authorities in England would jump at the young enthusiastic Oxford honours man if they could get him at the price. It looks as though Hongkong were offering a fair wage if we can get such, or perhaps the said hypothetical enthusiast is attracted by the glamour of the East and the chance of contact with an unknown civilization—if so, good luck to him: he will certainly be more likely to teach the Chinese something than the man who "is not here for his health."

4. After all the teaching of Chinese, with their amazing educational traditions to which we have no sort of parallel in Europe, is not the same thing as drumming the three Rs into the rising generation in England. Other things being equal, I think the only hope of achieving anything out here is to have men who have "read . . . not to remember . . . not to criticise . . . but to weigh and consider" (I quote Bacon from memory, probably inaccurately); men whose first and constant thought will be "What, if anything, have we to teach them? Is it worth while? How far can the best in Chinese culture be combined with the best in European? Am I to aim at turning out typists or engineers or good citizens?" . . . and so forth and so on. I am far from saying that such a state of mind is incompatible with the holding of a certificate, but I certainly think that a long probation in educational technique in England might quite possibly be an actual handicap. No one gets into a rut sooner than a teacher if he does not keep a constant watch on himself. (No one in this controversy seems to have quoted our University, which offers the most illuminating comments possible on the points now at issue.)

It is refreshing to see that one of your contemporaries has had the courage to stand up against this somewhat foolish clamour.

Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, May 12.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—Taking an impartial view of the whole situation of Hongkong education, it seems to boil down to this: that it is getting unqualified men cheap.

So many nowadays leave a University with little to do, and the best thing for them seems to be to hang on in a school for a while until the clouds pass over.

Is this going to be any longer the plight of Hongkong?

I would earnestly implore any self-respecting person to ponder over the question.

But of course, Oxford Honours men are born teachers—and so are a host of others, who cannot seek their way elsewhere.

It is said that the "Classics" men, so long famous at our two venerable and ancient seats of learning, can do anything, everything and something. The world belongs to them! That may be in administrative positions, where the best of it all is that a row of clerks, stenographers, etc., do all the work for them.

But when it comes to teaching it is entirely different.

The man who knows all his calculus, the statics and dynamics of fluid pressures and what not is not necessarily going to be a good aviator.

However, my contention is not whether an Oxford Honours or Cambridge Tripos man can teach or not, but rather whether, if such persons had ever intended enter-

ing the profession would have been far more proficient in their work if they had secured a diploma or certificate of some sort. Both these universities have instituted diplomas in education.

What would people in England think if they knew the sort of things being done out here?—employing uncertified, untrained and inexperienced teachers, when it could well afford to secure the right type of man.

Surely it is high time something was done.

Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, May 12.

Daylight Saving.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—With reference to the reported trial of summer time or the daylight saving scheme by still another local firm and the arguments for and against it as given to your representative by other business houses, I think those were most sound which pointed out the great inconvenience of any alteration which was not mutually agreed to by other ports in this zone both from the point of view of actual shipping and keeping in touch with each other's market. Again, the Bank, as another pointed out, would be a big stumbling block unless the new hours were adopted owing to certain work being impossible to proceed with until the exchange lists are in.

There is another way of looking at it, too. Who seriously thinks that the taipan will adhere strictly to the new hours? He works late at night often enough or his own sweet will and it is to be expected that he will be up again at some unearthly hour in the morning?—and if the taipan is not to time in the morning well—there is still a little truth in the saying "when the cat's away the mice'll play." No, this early in the morning stunt may be alright for the A.P.C. line of business which can be closed down at 4.30 promptly but it certainly wouldn't be for me or any employee of a firm which has anything to do with Chinese brokers. It would take an earthquake or a stick of dynamite to move the Chinese brokers engaged in the piece goods trade, for instance, and in my case getting earlier to the office would be of no avail whatever.

Yours, etc.,

OVERWORKED ALREADY.

Hongkong, May 12.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—Re Daylight Saving. Why not put it up to the P.W.D. Government Departments, etc? The business firms would soon follow suit.

Yours, etc.,

SUNLIGHT.

Hongkong, May 12.

"Brokers' Alley."

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—I witnessed yesterday what would have been an accident narrowly averted in Ice House Street. This street is very narrow, and during business hours, greatly congested. Cannot the police close it for vehicular traffic or disperse the crowds of brokers and others who hang about there in great numbers?

The Law says "The right of the public is a right to 'pass along' a highway for the purpose of legitimate travel, not to 'be on' it." According to the dictum of a learned judge the public are not allowed to hold meetings on highways. Something must be done if casualty is to be avoided.

Enclosing my card.

Yours, etc.,

SAFETY FIRST.

Hongkong, May 13.

"Unbelievers."

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—With reference to the recent discussion in your valued paper on "Modernism," you may deem the following cutting from a Home paper worthy of notice:—"The number of Church dignitaries who profess to believe in the 39 Articles is steadily decreasing. I really think something ought to be done about it. It's absurd to have a Faith which is not thoroughly accepted by its followers. Either the 39 Articles should be scrapped and others substituted or the Ingles and Barneses should be scrapped and others substituted." "Woodbine Willie" said to me not long ago: "The pillars of the Church of England are, in many cases, unbelievers." The question is: how long will such pillars support it?"

Yours, etc.,

LOOKER-ON.

Hongkong, May 12.

STRICTLY BUSINESS.

SOVIET REQUESTS TURNED DOWN.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 12.

In the House of Commons, Lt. Col. W. Guinness, Under Secretary of the Treasury, in the course of replies, stated that applications by the Soviet trading organisations Arcos and Centros in Britain for guarantees of £2,000,000 and £100,000, respectively, under the Trade Facilities Act last June were turned down purely on their business merits.

He added it was the Government's policy to refuse credit facilities to the Soviet or its agents until they had restored their creditors' confidence.

If as asserted the Soviet's difficulties were complicated by the fact that it had to pay 24 per cent. on the money market this could be attributed to the Soviet's financial record of lack of security.

FOE OF BOLSHEVISM.

BORIS SAVINKOFF COMMITS SUICIDE.

(Reuter's Service.)

Moscow, May 12.

Boris Savinkoff has committed suicide in prison.

A few hours previously, he wrote to M. Djerjinsky, head of the Police, begging for his liberation. He received a hopeless answer and threw himself from the fifth-floor window, being killed instantly.

[Boris Savinkoff was a well-known anti-Bolshevik, who was alleged to be the leading spirit of the most counter-revolutionary plots in recent years, operating outside Russia. He was arrested on Russian territory on August 20. He was tried and sentenced to death, but recommended to mercy in consequence of a remarkable statement in which he said that he considered all his counter-revolutionary activities were mistaken. He recognised the justice of the revolution and acknowledged that he was guilty of the charges brought against him, adding: "I recognise the power of the Soviet and say, 'He who loves the Russian nation must recognise the Soviet power.' I do not ask for pity."]

CATHEDRAL OUTRAGE.

FINES BESIDES DEATH.

(Reuter's Service.)

Sofia, May 12.

In addition to sentences of death seven of the persons sentenced in connection with bomb outrage on the Cathedral, including Friedman, have been fined half a million leva; Zaidovski, a quarter of a million leva; and Todoroff and Kambouff 20,000 leva and 20,000 leva, respectively.

[A cablegram published yesterday stated:—"The court martial of Communists accused in connection with the Cathedral outrage has concluded. Nine, including the scoundrel Zaidovski, and Friedman, have been sentenced to death, two have been sentenced to six years and three years imprisonment respectively, and five others have been sentenced in their absence."]

Shanghai, May 12.—The Chinese Admiral this morning called on the Consul General and officially apologized for shooting on the houseboat Doric, and offering payment as indicated yesterday and also compensation for Mr. Lawson Hall's injuries. It is reported the gunboat has already left Shanghai water.—Reuter.

Bagpipes.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—With reference to the note under "Shreds and Patches" concerning the smallness of the sale of bagpipes in Glasgow, in preference to the saxophone, I wonder if anyone can tell me if there is any connection between the pipes very often played at Chinese funerals, and the Scottish bagpipes. Also, I am told that in the Yunnan province there is a tribe bearing no semblance to the ordinary Chinese, who wear a sort of kilt. What is the deduction to be drawn from this?

Yours, etc.,

SASS.

Hongkong, May 13.

Pirate Menace.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—A simple way to handle pirates would be to supply each ship with tear gas. It's a simple suggestion but worth thinking about.

Yours, etc.,

CANUCK.

Hongkong, May 12.

ARMS—EVIL.

VALUE OF PUBLICITY AS DETERRENT.

A GENEVA DEBATE.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, May 12.

The Rumanian, Polish and Persian delegates in particular displayed much anxiety during the important discussion of the general committee of the arms conference with regard to the obligation of giving publicity concerning supplies of arms.

They contended they should be exempted from affording information as long as 'neighbouring country, meaning Russia, was not party to the proposed convention.

Mr. Burton declared the United States in all circumstances would give the fullest publicity to arms shipments. The United States Government and people would be very disappointed if the convention did not sufficiently provide for publicity.

The discussion was adjourned.

EARLIER CABLES.

GENEVA, May 12.

The technical committee of the arms conference has adopted the British proposal to exclude warships and aeroplanes from the category of objects of which the export is not allowed. The decision must be ratified by the general committee. The legal committee pronounced in favour of the prohibition of the export of arms etc., to private individuals, but favoured its being allowed case of governments under certain conditions.

HOW AMERICA STANDS.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Official circles believe that the action of the American delegation at the Geneva arms conference in supporting British motion to exclude warship and aircraft from the operation of the proposed arms treaty, represents a desire to facilitate the conference reaching an agreement rather than any particular attitude of the Washington government on the question immediately involved. It is understood that the delegation did not discuss the status of aeroplanes and warships prior to their departure for Geneva.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

PAYING THE WAY TO UNION.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 12.

The Church of Scotland Bill has been read a third time in the House of Commons.

The Church of Scotland Bill was introduced by the Conservatives in January, 1924, and again introduced by the Labour Government in the House of Lords last summer. Sir John Gilmour, moving the second reading on March 19, this year, said that the Bill aimed at increasing the control of the Church over its properties and endowments. He believed that the measure would open the way to an early date to the union desired between the Established Church and the United Free Church, holding out the prospect of infinitely better Christian service for the Scottish people. The rejection of the Bill was moved by a Labour member, the Rev. J. Barr Motherwell, but was supported by another Labour member, Mr. James Brown (South Ayrshire), former High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland. The motion was defeated by 202 to 110 votes, and the Bill was read a second time.

NOTED CHINESE ACTRESS HERE.

Photo courtesy "Wah Tsz Yat Po."

Miss Kum Sut Fong, described as the Mei Lan Fang of the fair sex. Mei Lan Fang is the celebrated Peking actor who had a season in Hongkong some years ago and has played to many distinguished audiences. Miss Kum Sut Fong comes with no less a reputation and will lead her own company at the Tai Ping Theatre.

THAT PEACE PACT.

NEW FRENCH NOTE TO GERMANY.

"PROFOUNDLY PACIFIC."

(Reuter's Service.)

PARIS, May 12.

The French viewpoint regarding Germany's guarantee pact proposals is embodied in a draft Note to Germany already handed to the British and Belgian Governments.

The summary that has been published states that the Note is profoundly pacific and emphasises willingness to cooperate with Germany in attaining supplementary guarantees for peace, provided the present treaties and conventions are not weakened and the rights and interests of the Central European states are not impaired.

NOT PAID YET.

MORE DEBTS DUE TO BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, May 12.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question by Mr. R. A. Taylor (Labour) whether the five former Russian border States, such as Finland and Poland, had yet settled the proportion of the Tsarist Government debt contracted by the municipal authorities within their frontiers.

Lt. Col. W. Guinness, Under Secretary of the Treasury, said none of them had made definite arrangements either in respect of the Imperial debt or the British bond holders of the Riga and Vilna loans.

The benefits of the overseas trade and trade facilities acts were available to the States noticed, but a factor in considering the grant of applications would be the punctuality with which governments and municipalities had discharged their obligations.

FRANCE'S DEBTS.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S HOPES.

(Reuter's American Service.)

WASHINGTON, May 12.

President Coolidge holds the opinion that the French and American debt discussions have entered the stage of definite concrete negotiations and he is hopeful of a satisfactory settlement.

EARLIER CABLES.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

While the bare announcement that the State Department is informally negotiating with France regarding the French debt is the only official information available, it is generally understood that increased pressure for the French settlement of the obligation was recently exerted in several informal ways. It appears that the French Ministers who recently conferred with the Under Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Winston Churchill, on his visit to France, were clearly informed by the American government that it is desired that the French funding commission should be sent to Washington at the earliest moment in order to discuss the debt settlement with an American committee headed by Mr. Mellon at Washington. The Government, anyhow, does not favour the idea that the French debt to America should depend on the sums France receives from Germany.

HUGE SURPLUS.

AMERICA'S NATIONAL FINANCES.

(Reuter's American Service.)

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The Director of the Budget Bureau has advised President Coolidge that he is confident a Government surplus of \$103,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, the amount by which the President has been hoping the receipts will exceed expenditure.

The Director's latest estimate exceeds his estimate of last autumn by \$67,000,000. He attributes the increase to heavier revenue returns and the post office department's receipts.

SALE OF SHIPS.

JAPAN GETS "AUSTRAL" VESSELS.

(Reuter's Service.)

SYDNEY, May 12.

The Commonwealth Shipping Board has disposed of the whole eleven ships of the "Austral" type for £250,000, including seven vessels sold to Japan.

WORLD FLIGHT.

(Reuter's Service.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Italian aviator, di Pinedo, has arrived here.

COMING TUSSELE.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, May 12.

The Labour Opposition in the House of Commons has decided to move the rejection of the Government's Pensions Bill. [This refers to the great pensions scheme outlined in the Budget.]

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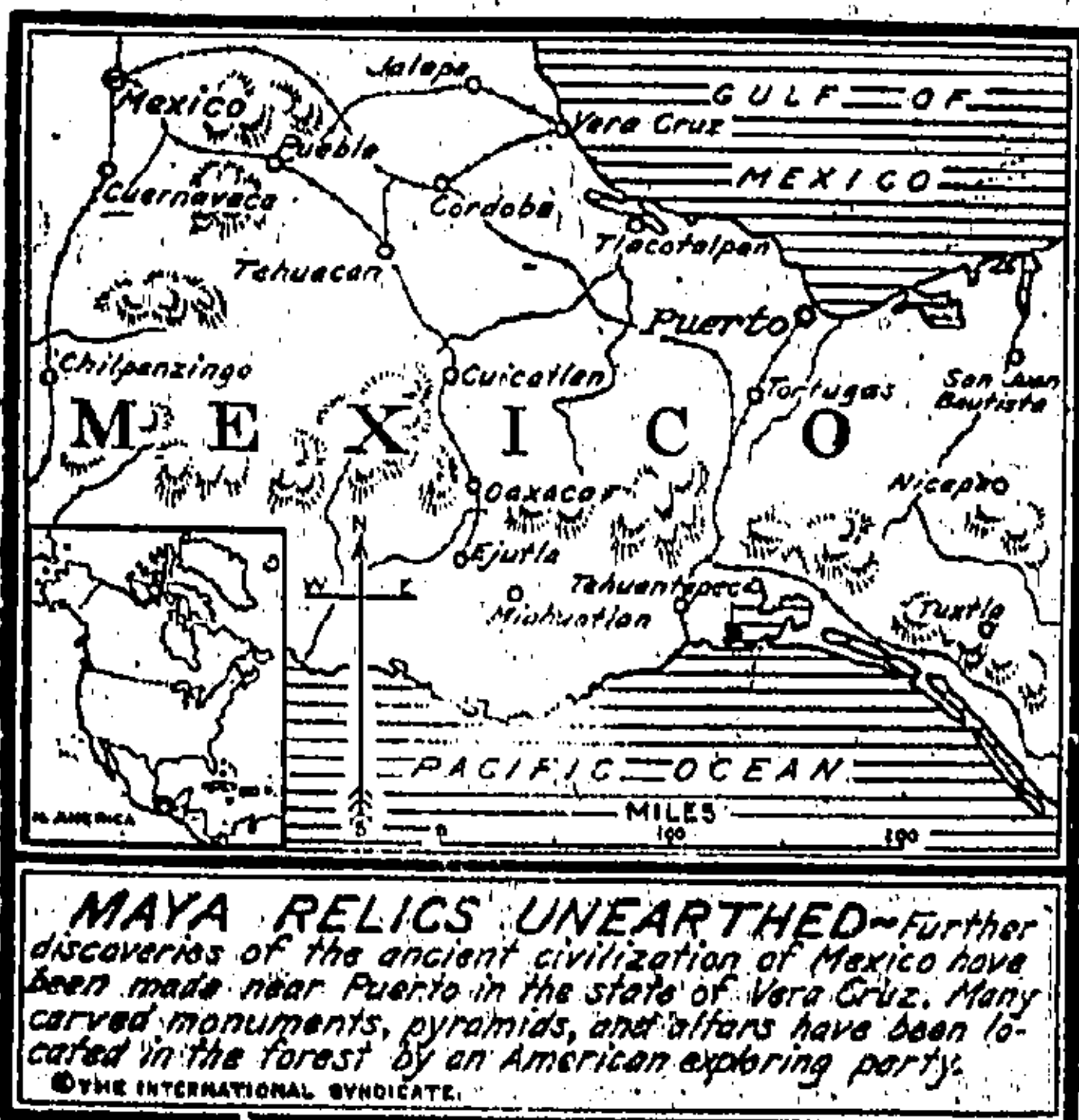
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MAYA RELICS UNEARTHED—Further
discoveries of the ancient civilization of Mexico have
been made near Puerto in the state of Yucatan. Many
carved monuments, pyramids, and others have been
located in the forest by an American exploring party.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The silk shipped per s.s. President Jackson, which sailed from Hongkong at 6 p.m. on April 15, arrived at New York at 7 a.m. on May 8, having been 22½ calendar days in transit.

British Columbia will continue this year to advertise its resources of mines, fisheries and lands at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, England, according to an announcement made by Premier Oliver.

A bag of 155,000 ducks, 35,700 prairie chickens, 12,200 partridges and 5,000 geese was secured last season by slightly over 4,000 hunters who reported to the Provincial Game Commissioner. It is estimated that another 10,000 hunters in the province shot birds last year, but so far they have failed to report their bags.

An essay contest has been announced by the Municipal Administration Investigating Association of Tokyo. The prizes are to be awarded out of the funds donated by Dr. Charles A. Beard for the Association. The theme of the contest is "Our Hope of Tokyo Municipality" and the pupils of the middle school, girls' higher school, and normal school are eligible for the contest. The essay for the contest is to be submitted to the Association at the Yarakukan, Yurakucho, by May 15.

During the week-ended-on May 9, 3 Chinese died of smallpox, out of 4 cases recorded, 1 out of 3 Chinese died of diphtheria, and 1 death occurred from enteric fever out of 4 reported cases (2 Chinese, 1 Annamite, and 1 Danish). Three reported Chinese cases of cerebro-spinal fever all ended fatally. There was 1 death from influenza, a non-notifiable complaint. The return for the 24 hours ended on May 11 shows 2 Chinese cases of enteric fever.

The condition of the slum quarters in Tokyo is to be investigated on June 20. The investigation will be the first since the earthquake and fire of September, 1923. More than 300 persons in addition to the municipal officials are to be distributed to the different quarters for the purpose.

Four Filipino engineers and one architect who have been in the bureau of public works for 15 years, each holding a responsible position, are expected to resign from the government service soon, in order to go into private business and where they believe better opportunities await. Low salaries now being received by them with remote possibility of increase, after having reached the limit of service, are believed to have been the motives behind the resignations. "In leaving the government service," they declared, "we have no ill-feeling against any body, our subordinates nor the American engineers in the bureau, in fact they have always been good to us and always tried to work for our salary increases." To fill the position of the resigning engineers will be a difficult problem for the insular authorities as few of their calibre and experience are fitted to assume the posts; it was stated at the bureau of public works recently.

Some 250 years ago John Dryden wrote of the Good Parson who "his preaching much, but more his practice wrought (a living sermon of the truths he taught); for this by rules severe his life he squared: that all might see the doctrines which they heard." And it is justifiable to surmise that, in writing these words, he had some of the teachings of Freemasonry in mind. Recently Interior Department excavators, working at the Casa Grande National Monument in Arizona, reported that they had unearthed a shell carved in a primitive reproduction of the Masonic order. This shell, government archaeologists said, was deposited in the mound not less than 800 years ago.

Traces of the first explorations of the Norsemans in Greenland and Labrador will be sought in an Arctic expedition headed by Donald B. MacMillan explorer, leaving America on June 1. Accompanying Mr. MacMillan will be Eugene F. McDonald Jr., president of the National Association of Broadcasters, who will make radio experiments.

"Nowhere else in the world, so far as my observation and information go, does there exist a greater abundance and variety of shrimps and prawns than in Siam," writes Dr. Hugh McCormick Smith, adviser to the Department of Fisheries in the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture, in the March number of the Mid-Pacific magazine.

A number of serious cases of usury in Mindoro, in which merchants exact twenty per cent a month for money loaned and others give loans under conditions that coconut plantations will be mortgaged for nine years, the users receiving all the products have been reported to Chief A. W. Pratch of the rural credits division of the bureau of agriculture.

Plans to perpetuate the Yokohama International School despite the lack of funds and the discouraging outlook in losing the present building soon were made at a public meeting of the foreign community in Yokohama at the British Consulate General when Mr. E. Hamilton Holmes, a British consul-general, acting as chairman, explained the circumstances of the school and asked the opinion of the foreign residents as to what should be done. It was also decided that the Yokohama Foreign School was beyond hope of resuscitation. The election of a committee for 1925 to take steps for putting the school on a permanent basis was proposed. The report to the Provisional committee was read by Mr. Nipkow, Chairman.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the month ended March 10, 1925: Mr. R. P. Cartwright, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, St. Helena; Mr. M. G. O'Connor, B.A., Assistant Master, Education Department, Hongkong; Miss M. Kaylor, Nursing Sister, Straits Settlements; Mr. F. S. Tippet, Survey Probationer, Ceylon; Miss M. M. Pickup, Nursing Sister, Straits Settlements; Miss D. Abbott, Nursing Sister, Straits Settlements.

Mr. Maxwell H. Hamilton, American Vice-Consul at Canton, who is at present on a mission to Kuingchow, Hainan in connection with the killing of an American missionary there last year, has been promoted to Shanghai, where he will serve as Junior Assessor of the Mixed Court under nomination of the American Legation, says the "Canton Gazette." Consul Hamilton was appointed Student Interpreter in China on May 20, 1920, and has served as Vice-Consul and Interpreter at Canton since October 9, 1922. He was promoted to be Consul in July, 1924. He is at present on special duty from the Canton Consulate-General, but as soon as the work in hand has been concluded he will return to Canton, and thence proceed to Shanghai, where he will take up the duties of Junior Assessor at the Mixed Court. He is regarded by the Service as one of the very ablest young men in the Interpreter Corps.

The cross of St. George emblazoned on dainty Japanese lanterns and on dozens of shields was the predominant decoration scheme for the St. George's Ball at which the Kobe Branch of the Royal Society of St. George were the genial hosts to the foreign community of Kobe. The walls of the Tor Hotel ballroom were resplendent with St. George's emblems and in one of the alcoves hung a painting of the mythical dragon slain by England's patron Saint. The garden in the ballroom was filled with cherry blossoms and graceful boughs of bamboo were draped at intervals around the side walls. Clusters of white Japanese lanterns decorated with the red cross of St. George hung from the ceiling. Mr. E. B. Stuart-Edwards, president of the Kobe Branch of the Royal Society of St. George, and Mrs. Stuart-Edwards, who was beautifully gowned in black, graciously received the guests which included the membership of the St. Andrew's and Washington Societies and many others of the foreign community in Kobe.

Reuter cables that Viscount Milner's condition gives rise to grave anxiety.

Reuter cables the death of Sir Stephen Leech. Sir Stephen was the second son of the late John Leech of Dukesfield, Cheshire. He was educated at Eton and Oxford and entered H.M.'s Diplomatic Service as Attaché. He was employed at Berlin, Brussels, Constantinople, Lisbon, Rome, Copenhagen, etc., and retired in 1920.

A picturesque spring wedding took place in St. John's, Jessfield, Shanghai, when Miss Edith Suggden Avison, the daughter of Mrs. Jennie E. Avison of Hawaii, became the bride of Mr. Ralph Andrew Schilling, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Schilling, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Schilling is the manager of the Standard Oil Company in Soochow. Bishop R. H. Graves officiated. The bride was given away by Mr. Carl L. Seitz, the master of honour was Mrs. Carl F. Wolsifer, and the bridesmaids, Miss Margaret Tutney and Miss Genevieve Gehres. Mr. Ed. A. Meyerink acted as best man and Messrs. Jan Oostermeijer and Gordon Wilson served as ushers.

Old time days in Yokohama before the calamity of September, 1923, were recalled by the brilliant ball given by the St. George's Society at the Tent Hotel. Prominent residents of the Kwantoo district were present. On entrance, the guests were received by Mr. W. M. Squire, the president of St. George's and Mrs. Squire. Ushers included the members of the committee consisting of Mr. H. A. Chapman, Mr. R. O. Batchelor, Mr. W. Blundell, Mr. H. Carew, Mr. C. Heseltine, Mr. H. W. Kent, Mr. C. H. Owen, and Mr. C. Bewley Bird. Dancing continued until an early hour with the Jazz Minstrels furnishing the music. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Kemper, Mr. and Mrs. F. Owston, the Rev. Eustace Strong, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Devin, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Strome, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Standage, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cahusac, Mr. F. Strahler, Miss Strahler, Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Lepper, Dr. Wilkinson, Miss Wilkinson, Captain and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. O'Dell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Blundell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. George Costello, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Brockhurst, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nipkow, Mr. E. Boschart, Mr. and Mrs. E. Murray Milne, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Thomson, Mr. L. B. Hanneford, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fitzgerald.

Miss K. Conoboy has resigned her appointment as head mistress, Banda Hilir English School, Malacca, and will, says the "Malacca Observer," shortly be leaving for Australia. Mr. G. Beatty, who before her marriage was head-mistress of the Government English School at Port Dickson, will be taking charge of the Banda Hilir School.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place at Taiping on May 19, of Mr. Loh Ah-leng, the well-known Chinese soccer player, eldest son of Mr. Loh Ah-khow, office assistant, Locomotive Department, F.M.S. Railways, and of the late Madam Saw Choy-loon, with Miss Chow Pong-lan, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chow Yee-on, of Hill View, Taiping.

For some time past there has been talk of the possibility of putting up in Shanghai a Y.M.C.A. building comparable to those which exist in many big cities in Europe and America and in many of the chief towns of the Far East. This possibility has now become a thing of practical politics and an offer and an appeal are about to be made to the foreign community such as, it will be felt, cannot be disregarded. Briefly, the proposal is to erect on a site opposite the race course, the best type of modern fire-proof Y.M.C.A. building for the European and American young men of Shanghai. The Committee which is organizing the campaign to raise the money consists of Sir Edward Pearce as Chairman, supported by Messrs. J. Harold Dollar, A. Brooke-Smith, C. M. Wentworth, H. H. Arnold, C. W. Atkinson, W. S. Fleming, W. G. Hillier, W. Morris, F. R. Scott, G. H. Stitt and the Very Rev. Dean Symons.

Women all over the Empire will be glad to hear that the Board of the British Empire Exhibition have invited the Women's Section to reconstitute themselves to continue the work which they carried on last year, i.e., to organize hospitality for overseas visitors, to help the Fellowship and to interest themselves in the aims and objects of the Exhibition. H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duchess of York have again graciously consented to act as Patron and President, H.R.H. Princess Mary as Vice-President, and Their Highnesses Princess Helena Victoria and Marie Louise have promised to serve again on the Executive Committee. Lady Galway is again Chairman, and Mrs. Grove, Secretary. Letters to the Women's Section should be addressed to the Secretary, Women's Section, B. E. E. 16, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

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NOTICE

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 18th day of May, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:-

- (1) That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following that is to say by the deletion of Article 17 and by the substitution thereof of the following Article, namely:-
"17. So long as the issued capital of the Company shall not exceed \$6,000,000 no member shall be entitled to be registered as the holder of more than 8,000 shares of the Company. Should the issued capital of the Company be increased beyond \$6,000,000 the number of shares in respect of which a member shall be entitled to be registered shall be increased proportionately, but no member shall be entitled to be registered in respect of a fraction of a share."
- (2) That the authorised Capital of the Company (which is now \$3,000,000 consisting of 60,000 shares of the nominal value of \$50 each the whole of which have been issued) be increased to \$10,000,000 by the creation of 140,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$50 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the shares constituting the Company's present issued Capital.
- (3) That 60,000 of the said 140,000 new shares be offered in the first instance (in the proportion of one new share for every old share held by them respectively) to the members of the Company who on the 10th day of June, 1925, are registered in the Company's Share Register as the holders of the said 60,000 old shares at a premium of \$10 per share.
- (4) That the aforesaid offer be made to members by notice specifying the number of new shares to which a member is entitled. That a member whose registered address is situate in the Far East or his nominee shall pay for such new shares accepted by two instalments, i.e., one instalment of \$30 per new share to be paid on or before the 15th day of July, 1925, and a further instalment of \$30 per new share to be paid on or before the 15th day of October, 1925, and such member or his nominee who has not accepted and lodged with the Company's Bankers the first instalment due on such new shares on or before the 15th day of July, 1925, will be deemed to have declined. That a member whose registered address is situate outside the Far East or his nominee shall pay for such new shares accepted by two instalments, i.e., one instalment of \$30 per new share to be paid on or before the 15th day of September, 1925, together with interest calculated at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the total amount then payable for the period from the 15th day of July, 1925, until the date of receipt of payment by the Company's Bankers and a further instalment of \$30 per new share to be paid on or before the 15th day of December, 1925, together with interest calculated at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the total amount then payable for the period from the 15th day of October, 1925, until the date of actual receipt of payment by the Company's Bankers and such member outside the Far East or his nominee who has not accepted and lodged with the Company's Bankers the first instalment due on such new shares on or before the 15th day of September, 1925, together with interest as aforesaid, will be deemed to have declined. The Directors shall have the right to reject any nominee.
- (5) That such of the said 60,000 new shares as shall be accepted by members both in and outside the Far East shall *pro-rata* the said 60,000 old shares rank for dividend as from the 15th day of July, 1925, to the extent of one half of the nominal value of such new shares and as from the 15th day of October, 1925, equally with the said 60,000 old shares.
- (6) That any of the said 60,000 new shares, which shall not be taken up by the Company's shareholders in manner aforesaid and the remaining 80,000 unissued new shares may be issued and disposed of in such manner and upon such terms as to ranking for dividend and otherwise as the Company's Directors shall in their absolute discretion think fit.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at its Registered Office aforesaid on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Report of the proceedings at the above mentioned meeting and confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1925, to WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1925 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

Dated the 4th day of May, 1925.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Hongkong Education.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—This "Certificated Teachers" controversy seems to get more futile every day. May I attempt to bring it back to sanity with a few points with which I think everyone will agree.

1. If a man who was notoriously unfit through his own fault, started giving advice as to how to keep one's health, he would probably be discredited. So, too, if a man says, "I don't hold with this 'are education', but what I do say is..." I think we should take his opinions with considerable reserve.

2. It is dangerous to generalise. I remember suffering at the hands of a wrangler who could not explain conic sections, but that should not make me condemn wranglers as teachers. So too I know of the headmaster of a Board School who has written one of the most illuminating books on elementary literary criticism ever published, and who has obviously all the attributes of the perfect teacher. The only hope is to plump for the system that gives the most reasonable chance of success, taking things by and large.

3. I think that most local educational authorities in England would jump at the young enthusiastic Oxford honours man if they could get him at the price. It looks as though Hongkong were offering a fair wage if we can get such a one, or perhaps the said hypothetical enthusiast is attracted by the glamour of the East and the chance of contact with an unknown civilization—if so, good luck to him; he will certainly be more likely to teach the Chinese something than the man who "is not here for his health."

4. After all the teaching of Chinese, with their amazing educational traditions, to which we have no sort of parallel, in Europe we do not seem to be drumming the three Rs into the rising generation in England. Other things being equal, I think the only hope of achieving anything out here is to have men who have "read," not to remember, not to criticize, but to weigh and consider. I quote Bacon from memory, probably inaccurately: "even whose first and constant thought will be 'What, if anything, have we to teach them?' Is it worth while?" How far can the best in Chinese culture be combined with the best in European? Am I to aim at turning out typists or engineers or good citizens? ... and so forth and so on. I am far from saying that such a state of mind is incompatible with the holding of a certificate, but I certainly think that a long probation in educational technique in England might quite possibly be an actual handicap. No one gets into a rut sooner than a teacher if he does not keep a constant watch on himself. (No one in this controversy seems to have quoted our University, which offers the most illuminating comments possible on the points now at issue.)

It is refreshing to see that one of your contemporaries has had the courage to stand up against this somewhat foolish clamour.

Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, May 12.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—I witnessed yesterday what would have been an accident narrowly averted in Ice House Street. This street is very narrow, and during business hours, greatly congested. Cannot the police close it for vehicular traffic or disperse the crowds of brokers and others who hang about there in great numbers? The Law says "The right of the public is a right to pass along a highway for the purpose of legitimate travel, not to be on it." According to the dictum of a learned judge the public are not allowed to hold meetings on highways. Something must be done if casualty is to be avoided.

Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, May 12.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—Taking an impartial view of the whole situation of Hongkong education, it seems to boil down to this: that it is getting unqualified men cheap.

So many nowadays leave a University with little to do, and the best thing for them seems to be to hang on in a school for a while until the clouds pass over.

Is this going to be any longer the plight of Hongkong?

I would earnestly implore any self-respecting person to ponder over the question.

But of course, Oxford Honours men are born teachers—and so are a host of others, who cannot seek their way elsewhere.

It is said that the "Classics" men, so long famous at our two venerable and ancient seats of learning, can do anything, everything and something. The world belongs to them! That may be in administrative positions, where the best of it all is that a row of clerks, stenographers, etc., do all the work for them.

But when it comes to teaching it is entirely different.

The man who knows all his calculus, the statics and dynamics of fluid pressures and what not is not necessarily going to be a good aviator.

However, my contention is not whether an Oxford Honours or Cambridge Tripos man can teach or not, but rather whether, if such persons had ever intended enter-

ing the profession would have been far more proficient in their work if they had secured a diploma or certificate of some sort. Both these universities have instituted diplomas in education.

What would people in England think if they knew the sort of things being done out here?—employing uncertified, untrained and inexperienced teachers, when it could well afford to secure the right type of men.

Surely it is high time something was done.

Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, May 12.

Daylight Saving.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—With reference to the reported trial of summer time or the daylight saving scheme by still another local firm and the arguments for and against it as given to your representative by other business houses, I think those were most sound which pointed out the great inconvenience of any alteration which was not mutually agreed to by other ports in this zone both from the point of view of actual shipping and keeping in touch with each other's market. Again, the Bank, as another pointed out, would be a big stumbling block unless the new hours were adopted owing to certain work being impossible to proceed with until the exchange lists are set.

There is another way of looking at it, too. Who seriously thinks that the taipan will adhere strictly to the new hours? He works late at night after enough of his own sweet will and is it to be expected that he will be up again at some ungodly hour in the morning?—and if the taipan is not to time in the morning, well—there is still a little truth in the adage "when the cat's away, the mice will play." No, this change in the morning, I think, may be a bright for the A.P.C. line of business which can be closed down at 130 promptly, but it certainly wouldn't be for me or any employee of a firm which has anything to do with Chinese brokers. It would take an earthquake or a stick of dynamite to move the Chinese brokers engaged in the piece goods trade, for instance, and in my case getting earlier to the office would be of no avail whatever.

Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, May 12.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—Re Daylight Saving. Why not put it up to the P.W.D. Government Departments, etc.? The business firms would soon follow suit.

Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, May 12.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—I witnessed yesterday what would have been an accident narrowly averted in Ice House Street. This street is very narrow, and during business hours, greatly congested. Cannot the police close it for vehicular traffic or disperse the crowds of brokers and others who hang about there in great numbers? The Law says "The right of the public is a right to pass along a highway for the purpose of legitimate travel, not to be on it." According to the dictum of a learned judge the public are not allowed to hold meetings on highways. Something must be done if casualty is to be avoided.

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Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, May 12.

STRICTLY BUSINESS.

SOVIET REQUESTS TURNED DOWN.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 12. In the House of Commons, Lt. Col. W. Guinness, Under Secretary of the Treasury, in the course of replies, stated that applications by the Soviet trading organisations Arcos and Centrosoyus in Britain for guarantees of £2,000,000 and £100,000, respectively, under the Trade Facilities Act last June were turned down purely on their business merits.

He added it was the Government's policy to refuse credit facilities to the Soviet or its agents, until they had restored their creditors' confidence. If as asserted the Soviet's difficulties were complicated by the fact that it had to pay 24 per cent. on the money market this could be attributed to the Soviet's financial record of lack of security.

FOE OF BOLSHEVISM.

BORIS SAVINKOFF COMMITS SUICIDE.

(Reuter's Service.)

Moscow, May 12. Boris Savinkoff has committed suicide in prison.

A few hours previously he wrote to M. Dzierzinski, head of the Police, begging for his liberation. He received a hopeless answer and threw himself from the fifth-floor window, being killed instantly.

[Boris Savinkoff was a well-known anti-Bolshevik, who was alleged to be the leading spirit of the most counter-revolutionary plots in recent years, operating outside Russia. He was arrested on Russian territory on August 20. He was tried and sentenced to death, but recommended to mercy in consequence of a remarkable statement in which he said that he considered all his counter-revolutionary activities were mistaken. He recognised the justice of the revolution and acknowledged that he was guilty of the charges brought against him, adding: "I recognise the power of the Soviet and say, 'He who loves the Russian nation must recognise the Soviet power.' I do not ask for pity."]

CATHEDRAL OUTRAGE.

FINES BESIDES DEATH.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 12. In addition to sentences of death seven of the persons sentenced in connection with bomb outrage on the Cathedral, including Friedman, have been fined half a million, leva each; Zadgoriski, a quarter of a million leva; and Daskaroff and Randozoff 30,000 leva and 20,000 leva, respectively.

A cablegram published yesterday stated: "The court martial of Communists accused in connection with the Cathedral outrage has concluded. Nine, including the assassin Zadgoriski, and Friedman, have been sentenced to death, two have been sentenced to six years and three years imprisonment respectively, and five others have been sentenced in their absence."

Shanghai, May 12.—The Chinese Admiral this morning called on the Consul General and officially apologized for shooting on the houseboat Doris, and offering payment as indicated yesterday and also compensation for Mr. Lawson Hall's injuries. It is reported the gunboat has already left Shanghai water.—Reuter.

Bagpipes.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—With reference to the note under "Shreds and Patches" concerning the smallness of the sale of bagpipes in Glasgow, in preference to the saxophone, I wonder if anyone can tell me if there is any connection between the pipes very often played at Chinese funerals, and the Scottish bagpipes. Also, I am told that in the Yunnan province there is a tribe bearing no semblance to the ordinary Chinese, who wear a sort of kilt. What is the deduction to be drawn from this?

Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, May 12.

Pirate Menace.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir.—A simple way to handle pirates would be to supply each ship with tear gas. It's a simple suggestion, but worth thinking about.

Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, May 12.

ARMS EVIL.

VALUE OF PUBLICITY AS DETERRENT.

A GENEVA DEBATE.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, May 12. The Rumanian, Polish and Persian delegates in particular displayed much anxiety during the important discussion of the general committee of the arms conference with regard to the obligation of giving publicity concerning supplies of arms.

They contended they should be exempted from affording information as long as neighbouring countries, meaning Russia, was not party to the proposed convention. Mr. Burton declared the United States in all circumstances would give the fullest publicity to arms shipments. The United States Government and people would be very disappointed if the convention did not sufficiently provide for publicity.

The discussion was adjourned. EARLIER CABLES.

GENEVA, May 12.

The technical committee of the arms conference has adopted the British proposal to exclude warships and aeroplanes from the category of objects of which the export is not allowed. The decision must be ratified by the general committee. The legal committee pronounced in favour of the prohibition of the export of arms etc., to private individuals, but favoured its being allowed in case of governments under certain conditions.

HOW AMERICA STANDS.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Official circles believe that the action of the American delegation at the Geneva arms conference in supporting British motion to exclude warship and aircraft from the operation of the proposed arms treaty, represents a desire to facilitate the conference reaching an agreement rather than any particular attitude of the Washington government on the question immediately involved. It is understood that the delegation did not discuss the status of aeroplanes and warships prior to their departure for Geneva.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

PAVING THE WAY TO UNION.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 12. The Church of Scotland Bill has been read a third time in the House of Commons.

[The Church of Scotland Bill was introduced by the Conservatives, in January, 1921, and again introduced by the Labour Government in the House of Lords last summer. Sir John Gilmour, moving the second reading on March 10, this year, said that the Bill aimed at increasing the control of the Church over its properties and endowments. He believed that the measure would open the way to an early date to the union desired between the Established Church and the United Free Church, holding out the prospect of infinitely better Christian service for the Scottish people. The rejection of the Bill was moved by a Labour member, the Rev. J. Blair (Motherwell), but was supported by another Labour member, Mr. James Brown (South Ayrshire), former High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland. The motion was defeated by 202 to 110 votes, and the Bill was read a second time.]

NOTED CHINESE ACTRESS HERE.



Photo courtesy "Wah Tsz Yat Po."

Miss Kum Sut Fong, described as the Mei Lan Fang of the fair sex. Mei Lan Fang is the celebrated Peking actor, who had a season in Hongkong some years ago, and has played many distinguished audiences. Miss Kum Sut Fong comes with no less a reputation and will lead her own company at the Tai Ping Theatre.

THAT PEACE PACT.

NEW FRENCH NOTE TO GERMANY.

"PROFOUNDLY PACIFIC."

(Reuter's Service.)

PARIS, May 12. The French viewpoint regarding Germany's guarantee pact proposals is embodied in a draft Note to Germany already handed to the British and Belgian Governments.

The summary that has been published states that the Note is profoundly pacific and emphasises willingness to cooperate with Germany in attaining supplementary guarantees for peace, provided the present treaties and conventions are not weakened and the rights and interests of the Central European states are not impaired.

NOT PAID YET.

MORE DEBTS DUE TO BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, May 12. In the House of Commons, replying to a question by Mr. R. A. Taylor (Labour) whether the five former Russian-border States, such as Finland and Poland, had yet settled the proportion of the Tsarist Government debt contracted by the municipal authorities within their frontiers. Lt. Col. W. Guinness, Under Secretary of the Treasury, said none of them had made definite arrangements either in respect of the Imperial debt or the British bond holders of the Riga and Vilna loans.

The benefits of the overseas trade and trade facilities acts were available to the States noticed, but a factor in considering the grant of applications would be the punctuality with which governments and municipalities had discharged their obligations.

FRANCE'S DEBTS.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S HOPES.

(Reuter's American Service.)

WASHINGTON, May 12. President Coolidge holds the opinion that the French and American debt discussions have entered the stage of definite concrete negotiations and he is hopeful of a satisfactory settlement.

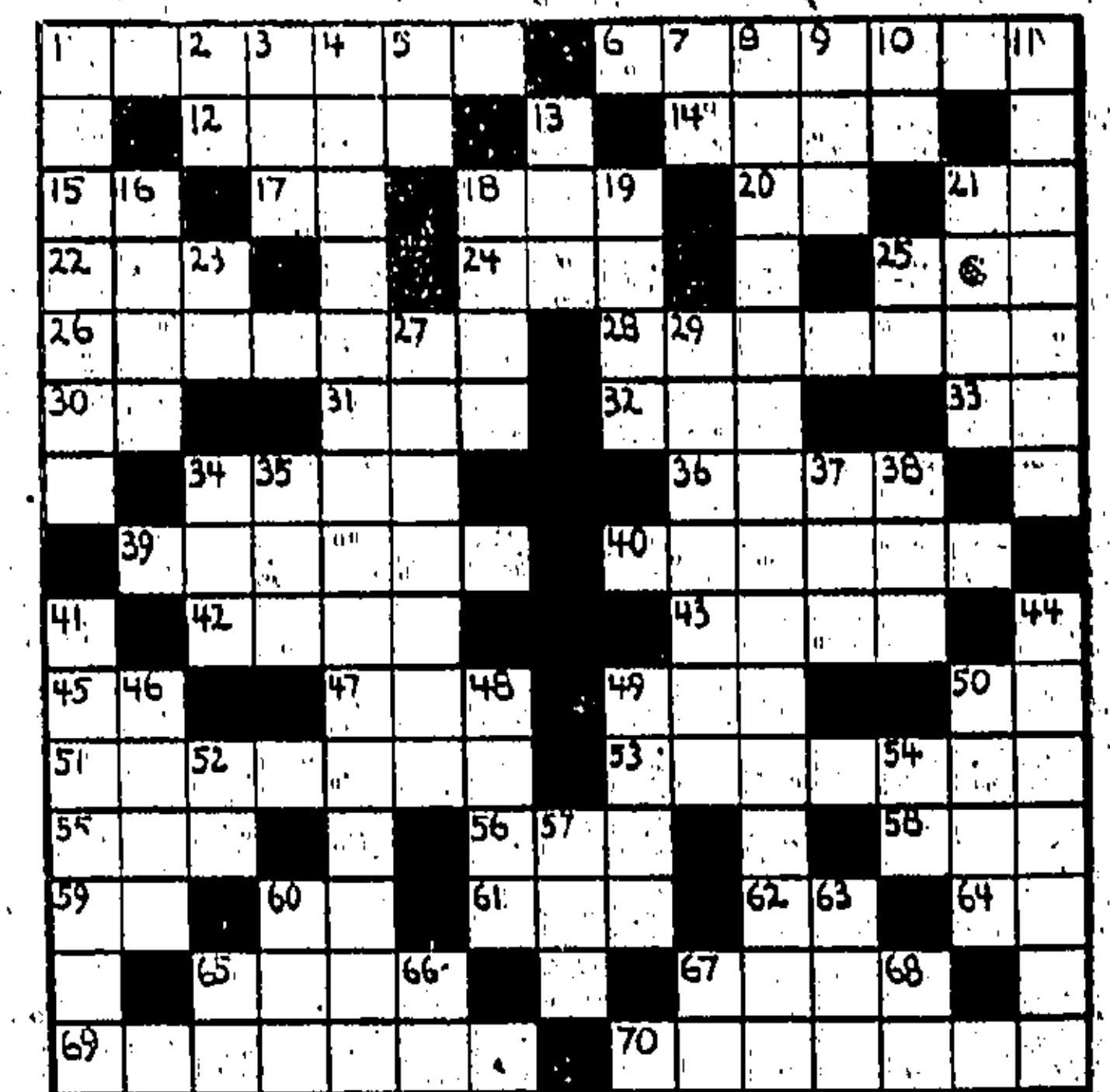
EARLIER CABLES.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

While the bare announcement that the State Department is informally negotiating with France regarding the French debt is the only official information available, it is generally understood that increased pressure for the French settlement of the obligation was recently exerted in several informal ways. It appears that the French Ministers who recently conferred with the Under Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Winston Churchill, on his visit to France, were clearly informed by the American government that it is desired that the French funding commission should be sent to Washington at the earliest moment in order to discuss the debt settlement with an American committee headed by Mr. Mellon at Washington. The Government, anyhow, does not favour the idea that the French debt to America should depend on the sums France receives from Germany.

CHINA MAIL'S CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(These cross-word puzzles have been made by experts but our readers are warned to watch out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



- HORIZONTAL**
- 1—A disburser of money
 - 2—Bent
 - 3—Placed, as a ball, on a tee
 - 4—Melody, air
 - 5—A broad thoroughfare (abbr.)
 - 6—Order of merit (abbr.)
 - 7—A policeman (slang)
 - 8—Right (abbr.)
 - 9—Exit
 - 10—Encountered
 - 11—Over (poet.)
 - 12—Existed
 - 13—More brown
 - 14—Large fish-hawks
 - 15—Lowest commissioned army officer (abbr.)
 - 16—A river in Poland
 - 17—Scotch word for "haway"
 - 18—Point of compass (abbr.)
 - 19—Small beds
 - 20—The rainbow
 - 21—Makes love to
 - 22—Eludes
 - 23—A bank, a slope (Scott.)
 - 24—Man's name
 - 25—Associate of Arts (abbr.)
 - 26—Brother (abbr.)
 - 27—Everything
 - 28—Latin for "that is" (abbr.)
 - 29—A small setting in a particular spot
 - 30—Having no use
 - 31—An Arcadian woodland spirit
 - 32—A large deer
 - 33—Bales (abbr.)
 - 34—Prefix, as "ex"
 - 35—Musical note
 - 36—Greek goddess of the Dawn
 - 37—Interjection
 - 38—East Indies (abbr.)
 - 39—Third son of Adam (Bible)
 - 40—A ruler
 - 41—Wandered off
 - 42—Angle in a fort
- VERTICAL**
- 1—To walk with unsteady gait
 - 2—A diminutive suffix
 - 3—Combining form meaning "new"
 - 4—The quality of being demonic
 - 5—Boy's name (familiar)
 - 6—Interjection
 - 7—The state of being irreparable
 - 8—The kernel of certain fruits
 - 9—A Middle Atlantic State (abbr.)
 - 10—Prepared for market, as meat
 - 11—Enemy
 - 12—Vertebrate (abbr.)
 - 13—One of the grains
 - 14—A Malay boat
 - 15—Horse of a certain color
 - 16—In a direction toward
 - 17—Personal pronoun
 - 18—Pertaining to the East
 - 19—A coupling device (pl.)
 - 20—A strong, short-legged horse
 - 21—Possessive pronoun
 - 22—Suffix, same as "id"
 - 23—Senator (abbr.)
 - 24—Soldier (abbr.)
 - 25—The sitting together of an organized body
 - 26—Exclamation of sorrow
 - 27—A molding having in section a long S curve
 - 28—Web-footed diving birds of northern seas
 - 29—Island (poet.)
 - 30—Indefinite article
 - 31—Exclaim (stem sym)
 - 32—A term used in tennis
 - 33—A great body of water
 - 34—Head covering
 - 35—Older in years (abbr.)
 - 36—Personal pronoun
 - 37—Tantalum (stem sym)
 - 38—A New England State (abbr.)

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's "China Mail" along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

HUGE SURPLUS.

AMERICA'S NATIONAL FINANCES.

(Reuter's American Service.)

WASHINGTON, May 12. The Director of the Budget Bureau has advised President Coolidge that he is confident a Government surplus of \$108,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, the amount by which the President has been hoping the receipts will exceed expenditure.

The Director's latest estimate exceeds his estimate of last autumn by \$67,000,000. He attributes the increase to heavier revenue returns and the post office department's receipts.

SALE OF SHIPS.

JAPAN GETS "AUSTRAL" VESSELS.

(Reuter's Service.)

SYDNEY, May 12. The Commonwealth Shipping Board has disposed of the whole eleven ships of the "Austral" type for £250,000, including seven vessels sold to Japan.

WORLD FLIGHT.

(Reuter's Service.)

CALCUTTA, May 12. The Italian aviator di Pinedo has arrived here.

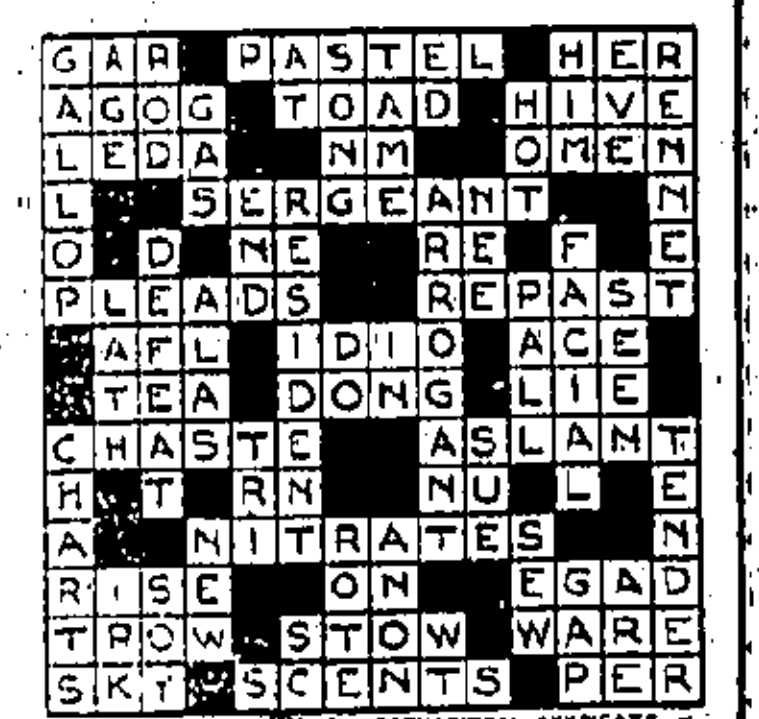
COMING TUSSLE.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, May 12. The Labour Opposition in the House of Commons has decided to move the rejection of the Government's Pensions Bill. [This refers to the great pensions scheme outlined in the Budget.]

Paris, May 12.—According to official statistics, concerning the elections, the results in the towns of the department of the Seine and the chief towns of other departments show that the socialist won 15 councils and the radical, socialist, 58 at the expense of the moderate republicans and conservatives.—Havas.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's "China Mail" along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

HIGHER TAXES.

MEETING FRANCE'S DEFICIT.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, May 12.

Submitting his financial proposals, M. Caillaux, the Minister of Finance told the Finance Committee that France's share of the Dawes annuities should be earmarked for the purpose of completing the reconstruction of the devastated regions and the redemption of inter-Ally debts instead of being included in the credits of the Budget.

He announced that the Government proposed to issue a loan liquidating the Dawes annuities.

He estimated the deficit in the 1925 budget at four milliards, for which he was half a milliard in respect of departmental economies. Three and a half would have to be found and these would be raised inter alia by an increase in the indirect taxes on tobacco and alcohol and an increase in certain schedules of income, notably those affecting securities and agricultural profits, also by the creation of registries in connection with oil and insurance.

WHY

there are more than a million Buicks

There would not be more than a million Buicks in active use to-day if Buick had not, through the years, produced a motor car of unvarying and superior quality. In every detail, every Buick is an example of how well a motor car can be built.

HONGKONG & KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD.

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MAYA RELICS UNEARTHED—Further discoveries of the ancient civilization of Mexico have been made near Puerto in the state of Vera Cruz. Many carved monuments, pyramids, and altars have been unearthed in the forest by an American exploring party.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The silk shipped per s.s. President Jackson, which sailed from Hongkong at 5 p.m. on April 15, arrived at New York at 7 a.m. on May 8, having been 22½ calendar days in transit.

British Columbia will continue this year to advertise its resources of mines, fisheries and lands at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, England, according to an announcement made by Premier Oliver.

A bag of 155,000 ducks, 35,700 prairie chickens, 12,200 partridges and 5,000 geese was secured last season by slightly over 4,000 hunters who reported to the Provincial Game Commissioner. It is estimated that another 10,000 hunters in the province shot birds last year, but so far they have failed to report their bags.

An essay contest has been announced by the Municipal Administration Investigating Association of Tokyo. The prizes are to be awarded out of the funds donated by Dr. Charles A. Beard for the Association. The theme of the contest is "Our Hope of Tokyo Municipality" and the pupils of the middle school, girls' higher school, and normal school are eligible for the contest. The essay for the contest is to be submitted to the Association at the Yurakukan, Yurakucho, by May 16.

During the week ended on May 9, 3 Chinese died of smallpox, out of 4 cases recorded, 1 out of 3 Chinese died of diphtheria, and 1 death occurred from enteric fever out of 4 reported cases (2 Chinese, 1 Annamite, and 1 Danish). Three reported Chinese cases of cerebro-spinal fever all ended fatally. There was 1 death from influenza, a non-notifiable complaint. The return for the 24 hours ended on May 11 shows 2 Chinese cases of enteric fever.

The condition of the slum quarters in Tokyo is to be investigated on June 20. The investigation will be the first since the earthquake and fire of September, 1923. More than 300 persons in addition to the municipal officials are to be distributed to the different quarters for the purpose.

Four Filipino engineers and one architect who have been in the bureau of public works for 15 years, each holding a responsible position, are expected to resign from the government service soon, in order to go into private business and where they believe better opportunities await. Low salaries now being received by them with remote possibility of increase, after having reached the limit of service, are believed to have been the motives behind the resignations. "In leaving the government service," they declared, "we have no ill-feeling against any body, our subordinates nor the American engineers in the bureau, in fact, they have always been good to us and always tried to fill the position of the resigning engineers will be a difficult problem for the insular authorities as few of their calibre and experience are fitted to assume the posts, it was stated at the bureau of public works recently.

Some 250 years ago John Dryden wrote of the Good Parson who "his preaching much, but more his practice wrought (a living sermon of the truths he taught); for this by rules severe his life he guarded: that all might see the doctrines which they heard." And it is justifiable to surmise that, in writing these words, he had some of the teachings of Freemasonry in mind. Recently Interior Department excavators, working at the Casa Grande National Monument in Arizona, reported that they had unearthed a shell carved in a primitive reproduction of the Masonic order. This shell, government archaeologists said, was deposited in the mound not less than 800 years ago.

Traces of the first explorations of the Norsemen in Greenland and Labrador will be sought in an Arctic expedition headed by Donald B. MacMillan explorer, leaving America on June 1. Accompanying Mr. MacMillan will be Eugene F. McDonald Jr., president of the National Association of Broadcasters, who will make radio experiments.

"Nowhere else in the world, so far as my observation and information go, does there exist a greater abundance and variety of shrimps, and prawns than in Siam," writes Dr. Hugh McCormick Smith, adviser to the Department of Fisheries in the Ministry of Lands and Agriculture, in the March number of the Mid-Pacific magazine.

A number of serious cases of usury in Mindoro, in which merchants exact twenty per cent a month for money loaned and others give loans under conditions that coconut plantations will be mortgaged for nine years, the usurers receiving all the products have been reported to Chief A. W. Prautch of the rural credits division of the bureau of agriculture.

Plans to perpetuate the Yokohama International School despite the lack of funds and the discouraging outlook in losing the present building soon were made at a public meeting of the foreign community in Yokohama at the British Consulate General when Mr. E. Hamilton Holmes, the British consul-general, acting as chairman, explained the circumstances of the school and asked the opinion of the foreign residents as to what should be done. It was also decided that the Yokohama Foreign School was beyond hope of resuscitation. The election of a committee for 1925 to take steps for putting the school on a permanent basis was proposed. The report to the Provisional committee was read by Mr. Nipkow, Chairman.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The following appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the month ended March 10, 1925:—Mr. R. P. Cartwright, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant Colonial Surgeon; St. Helena; Mr. M. G. O'Connor, B.A., Assistant Master, Education Department, Hongkong; Miss M. Kaylor, Nursing Sister, Straits Settlements; Mr. F. S. Tippet, Survey Probationer, Ceylon; Miss M. M. Pickup, Nursing Sister, Straits Settlements; Miss D. Abbott, Nursing Sister, Straits Settlements.

Reuter cables that Viscount Milner's condition gives rise to grave anxiety.

Reuter cables the death of Sir Stephen Leech. Sir Stephen was the second son of the late John Leech of Dulkield, Cheshire. He was educated at Eton and Oxford and entered H.M.'s Diplomatic Service as Attaché. He was employed at Berlin, Brussels, Constantinople, Lisbon, Rome, Copenhagen, etc., and retired in 1920.

A picturesque spring wedding took place in St. John's, Jessfield, Shanghai, when Miss Judith Suggden Avison, the daughter of Mrs. Jennie E. Avison of Hawaii, became the bride of Mr. Ralph Andrew Schilling, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Schilling of Easton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Schilling is the manager of the Standard Oil Company in Soochow. Bishop F. R. Graves officiated. The bride was given away by Mr. Carl L. Seitz. The maid of honour was Mrs. Carl F. Wolsifer, and the bridesmaids, Miss Marguerite Tahaney and Miss Genevieve Gehres. Mr. Ed. A. Meyerink acted as best man and Messrs. Jan Oostermeyer and Gordon Wilson served as ushers.

Old time days in Yokohama before the calamity of September, 1923, were recalled by the brilliant ball given by the St. George's Society at the Tent Hotel. Prominent residents of the Kwantoo district were present. On entrance the guests were received by Mr. W. M. Squire, the president of St. George's and Mrs. Squire. Ushers included the members of the committee consisting of Mr. H. A. Chapman, Mr. R. O. Batchelor, Mr. W. Blundell, Mr. H. Carew, Mr. C. Heseltine, Mr. H. W. Kent, Mr. C. H. Owen, and Mr. C. Bewley Bird. Dancing continued until an early hour with the Jazz Minstrels furnishing the music. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Kemper, Mr. and Mrs. F. Oatman, the Rev. Eustace Strong, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Devin, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Strome, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Standage, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cahusac, Mr. F. Strahler, Miss Strahler, Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Lepper, Dr. Wilkinson, Miss Wilkinson, Captain and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. O'Dell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Blundell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. George Costello, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Brockhurst, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nipkow, Mr. E. Boschart, Mr. and Mrs. E. Murray Milne, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Thomson, Mr. L. E. Hannaford, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fitzgerald.

Miss K. Conboy has resigned her appointment as head mistress, Banda Hill English School, Malacca, and will, says the "Malacca Observer," shortly be leaving for Australia. Mr. G. Beatty, who before her marriage was head-mistress of the Government English School at Port Dickson, will be taking charge of the Banda Hill School.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place at Taiping on May 19, of Mr. Loh Ah-lung, the well-known Chinese soccer player, eldest son of Mr. Loh Ah-khow, office assistant, Locomotive Department, F.M.S. Railways, and of the late Madam Saw Choy-loon, with Miss Chow Tsong-lan, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chow Yee-onn, of Hill View, Taiping.

For some time past there has been talk of the possibility of putting up in Shanghai a Y.M.C.A. building comparable to those which exist in many big cities in Europe and America and, in many of the chief towns of the Far East. This possibility has now become a thing of practical politics and an offer and an appeal are about to be made to the foreign community such as it will be felt, cannot be disregarded. Briefly, the proposal is to erect on a site opposite the race course, the best type of modern fire-proof Y.M.C.A. building for the European and American young men of Shanghai. The Committee which is organizing the campaign to raise the money consists of Sir Edward Pearce as Chairman, supported by Messrs. J. Harold Dollar, A. Brooke-Smith, C. M. Wentworth, H. H. Arnold, C. W. Atkinson, W. S. Fleming, W. G. Hiltner, W. Morris, F. R. Scott, G. H. Stitt and the Very Rev. Dean Symons.

Women all over the Empire will be glad to hear that the Board of the British Empire Exhibition have invited the Women's Section to reconstitute themselves to continue the work which they carried on last year, i.e., to organize hospitality for overseas visitors, to help the Fellowship and to interest themselves in the aims and objects of the Exhibition. H.M. the Queen and H.R.H. the Duchess of York have again graciously consented to act as Patron and President, H.R.H. Princess Mary as Vice-President, and Their Highnesses Princess Helena, Victoria and Marie Louise have promised to serve again on the Executive Committee. Lady Galway is again Chairman, and Mrs. Grove, Secretary. Letters to the Women's Section should be addressed to the Secretary, Women's Section, B. E. E. 16, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

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NOTICE

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 18th day of May, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz:—

- (1) That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following that is to say by the deletion of Article 17 and by the substitution thereof of the following Article, namely:—
"17. So long as the issued capital of the Company shall not exceed \$6,000,000, no member shall be entitled to be registered as the holder of more than 8,000 shares of the Company. Should the issued capital of the Company be increased beyond \$6,000,000 the number of shares in respect of which a member shall be entitled to be registered shall be increased proportionately, but no member shall be entitled to be registered in respect of a fraction of a share."
- (2) That the authorised Capital of the Company (which is now \$3,000,000 consisting of 60,000 shares of the nominal value of \$50 each the whole of which have been issued) be increased to \$10,000,000 by the creation of 140,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$50 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the shares constituting the Company's present issued Capital.
- (3) That 60,000 of the said 140,000 new shares be offered in the first instance (in the proportion of one new share for every old share held by them respectively) to the members of the Company who on the 10th day of June, 1925, are registered in the Company's Share Register as the holders of the said 60,000 old shares at a premium of \$10 per share.
- (4) That the aforesaid offer be made to members by notice specifying the number of new shares to which a member is entitled. That a member whose registered address is situate in the Far East or his nominee shall pay for such new shares accepted by two instalments, i.e., one instalment of \$30 per new share to be paid on or before the 15th day of July, 1925, and a further instalment of \$30 per new share to be paid on or before the 15th day of October, 1925, and such member or his nominee who has not accepted and lodged with the Company's Bankers the first instalment due on such new shares on or before the 15th day of September, 1925, together with interest as aforesaid, will be deemed to have declined. The Directors shall have the right to reject any nominee.
- (5) That such of the said 60,000 new shares as shall be accepted by members both in and outside the Far East shall *vis-a-vis* the said 60,000 old shares rank for dividend as from the 15th day of July, 1925, to the extent of one half of the nominal value of such new shares and as from the 15th day of October, 1925, equally with the said 60,000 old shares.
- (6) That any of the said 60,000 new shares which shall not be taken up by the Company's shareholders in manner aforesaid and the remaining 60,000 unissued new shares may be issued and disposed of in such manner at such time or times and upon such terms as to ranking for dividend and otherwise as the Company's Directors shall in their absolute discretion think fit.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at its Registered Office aforesaid on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1925, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Report of the proceedings at the above mentioned meeting and confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1925, to WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1925, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

Dated the 4th day of May, 1925.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

THE NEW WAR. TERRIBLE LESSONS IN STORE.

Is Europe doomed to be bombed and gassed out of existence? Will the next war mean something approaching annihilation?

Let there be no doubt about it; unless air power is regulated and controlled it will destroy civilisation itself. It is the answer made by Mr. J. M. Spaight, author of "War Rights on Land" and "Aircraft in War," in his new book, "Air Power and War Rights."

"Aircraft," declares Mr. Spaight, "has a terrible lesson in store for mankind. Shall we ever learn the lesson properly until it is hurled to us in thunder and flame?"

Sometimes one doubts whether we shall. It is admitted that air raids will be far more terrible in future wars than they were in 1918—but it is doubtful whether the appalling menace to civilisation is grasped by the general public.

MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

"It is doubtful whether such rules for air bombardment as those drawn up by the jurists at The Hague in January-February, 1923, will save the world's great cities."

Europe, according to Mr. Spaight, has at present no protection against the wholesale slaughter of the populations of great cities—or any cities or towns or villages—by an almost unlimited bombardment by aeroplanes in thousands, dropping two-ton bombs.

Death will be rained by the square mile. Towns will be blown, burned, and asphyxiated to extinction. Neither side will be able to protect its people. All it will be able to do will be to bomb the other side. The populations on both sides will be slaughtered.

The hole in The Hague rules, according to Mr. Spaight, is this: They solemnly declare that military objectives alone are to be liable to bombardment, but they are "obligingly and tactfully

RISKY PROFESSION. LIVING ON EDGE OF ACTIVE VOLCANOES.

Of all exciting occupations which men make their business or hobby, that of studying volcanoes stands in the front rank. Some idea of the dangers involved are given in the Daily Mail by a writer who observes that the famous Mexican volcano, Popocatepetl, beloved of generations of schoolboys for its tongue-twistingly quaint name, is in eruption, after a sleep of 400 years. Eminent volcanologists are hurrying to the spot.

A queer profession is volcanology, twin-sister of seismology. Literally a volcanologist is a Boy Who Stands on the Burning Deck. When a volcano has been quiescent for so many years that it may reasonably be considered to be extinct, it ceases to attract attention. But several big "fire mountains" that are merely slumbering uneasily have their official watch-dogs, ever vigilant and busy with their tests and observations, up in a little observatory near the rim of the bubbling crater.

In addition to the permanent stations, temporary observatories are set up, ever and anon, by parties of "watch-dogs," well versed in the ways of earthquakes and eruptions, when word comes of a volcano that apparently intends to give trouble.

The practical result of all the steadily accumulating mass of observations is a dossier of data that enables many an eruption to be foreseen in time to give warnings as to its probable extent and direction, so that lives can be saved and property removed from what, it is realised, will be track of the lava rivers. Sometimes these warnings can be given even weeks ahead. The town of St. Pierre, Martinique, that was overwhelmed by Mount Pelée, had a fortnight's warning, but neglected to profit by it.

One of the most exciting experiences of "volcano watch-dogs" of recent years was during the big eruption of Kilauea, when a party

SOBS IN COURT. GIRL SENTENCED TO DEATH.

UNCONSCIOUS IN THE DOCK.

Mrs. Catherine Thorpe, aged 21, a Bradford shop assistant, was found guilty at the West Riding Assizes at Leeds of the murder of Herbert Musgrove, aged 23, a pianist, who was stabbed in a



WILLIAM M. HITT.

After a blank period of eight months which resulted from a blow on the head while swimming, William Mayo Hitt, wealthy electrical contractor and engineer has been restored to his memory through scientific treatment.

Bradford street on the night of January 10, Mr. Justice Branson sentenced her to death. She swooned in the dock.

The jury made a strong recommendation to mercy, saying that there was "great provocation."

Mrs. Thorpe, who wore a black, close-fitting hat and a fur-trimmed coat, wept as she pleaded not guilty and was apparently on the verge of collapse.

"BECAUSE I LOVE HIM." Mr. E. A. Mitchell-Innes, K.C., prosecuting, described the murder as deliberate and premeditated. Mrs. Thorpe was living apart from her husband and Musgrove was separated from his wife. Mrs. Thorpe had made certain allegations against Musgrove, and on the night before his death she said, "I'll do you in." Next day she obtained a butcher's knife. When Musgrove was stabbed she became hysterical and said, "If I have done it, it is because I love him."

Witnesses for the prosecution having repeated evidence given at the police court, Mrs. Thorpe was called for the defence and had to be assisted from the dock to the witness-box.

In a voice scarcely above a whisper she said she was married at 18, left her husband, went back to him in 1923, and left him again in August 1924 because he hit her. She first met Musgrove a fortnight before Christmas at an hotel where he played the piano. She became fond of him, and he promised to take her into rooms as a permanent arrangement. She had some trouble with him over money that she had lent him.

THE BUTCHER'S KNIFE. When asked about the knife Mrs. Thorpe broke down, and when her counsel inquired, "Why did you take a butcher's knife?" she sobbed, "To frighten him."

She did tell the barman at an hotel that she was going to "do someone in," but she smiled when she said it, thinking she was saying "something clever."

When she met Musgrove she had the knife in her hand. During their conversation Musgrove was pushing her about, and he eventually called her a foul name. There was a struggle and she did not know how the knife touched him.

She had no intention of doing any injury to Musgrove. "I could not live without him," she added.

On hearing the verdict Mrs. Thorpe had to be helped to her feet and supported by wardresses, and while the judge was passing sentence she sobbed convulsively. Her head drooped; tears streamed from her closed eyes; and when the judge concluded with the words, "May the Lord have mercy on your soul," she was unconscious. She was carried from the dock by a policeman.

YOUTHS REBRIED.

The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, has advised the commutation of the sentences of death passed on William Crossley, 19, and Edward Patrick Heggarty, 17, for the murder, by shooting, of Police-constable Albert Willits at Wolverhampton on January 18.

An appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal was dismissed.

A NATION OF FOOLS. DOCTOR'S ADVICE ON GAMES.

Dr. J. Johnston-Jervis, the Leeds City Medical Officer, in a lecture at Leeds, had some caustic remarks to make on what he termed "unsportsmanlike sports." Remembering the numbers who watched football and cricket, instead of playing them, he said, he was inclined to call Britain "a nation of fools, not of sportsmen." Explaining the physiological effects of athletic exercises, Dr. Jervis said "that tired feeling" more frequently came from too little use of the muscles than from too much. Exercise should be taken regularly, and not in the evenings, when the body was tired, but in the early mornings. The Greeks and the Romans held their public games early in the morning. The play should not be such as would fatigue the body but enough to stimulate it.

Since the best effect came from the direct play of sunlight upon the naked skin, the player should be as nearly nude as possible. Even in the climate of Leeds a loincloth should suffice. Games so played would revivify the blood and replenish flagging physical resources. Britain claimed to be a nation of sportsmen but one must discriminate, said Dr. Jervis, between the arena and the amphitheatre. The men of the arena were the men playing the game, not the thousands of spectators. The spectator might talk sport at any length; he might wear club colours, but he was not a sportsman.

Speaking of the importance of a wise choice of games, the doctor called football, cricket, and rowing A1 games for A1 men. The B2 man, half a crotch or middle-g-d, played golf (laughter). The C3 man, wholly a crotch, was content with bowls. If one wanted illustrations of premature senility one might find them abundantly on the bowling green.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. "THE SEVENTH DAY."

In "The Seventh Day," coming to the Queen's Theatre to-day, in which Richard Barthelmess is starred, a contrast between the lives of people who think that toil is the panacea for all troubles and the butterfly type of people found to-day in the cities, is portrayed. Mr. Barthelmess takes the part of a young sailor who is serving an apprenticeship before the mast before his uncle makes him the master of his own ship. The young sailor is entirely oblivious to the shallow life that is lived by the luxuriant class of the city and his awakening occurs when he becomes enmeshed by the beautiful eyes that pretty Louise Huff, who plays opposite him, turns on him. The unsophisticated young sailor, taking everybody as sincerely as himself, later has a real awakening when he realizes that he has been used as a gay yachting party that had put to sea to escape Mr. Volstead's net.

The romance between this serious minded son of the sea and the society girl is one that takes an unusual course and the ending is brought about in a most unusual way.

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An attempt to poison Mrs. Lavinia Hotelling and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hotelling, the elder Mrs. Hotelling and her son heirs to the £1,000,000 estate of the late A. P. Hotelling, has been reported to the police. An unknown person is said to have substituted a bottle of milk containing a deadly poison for the regular daily allotment of milk at the Hotelling home. Although Hotelling drank some of the milk before discovering its nature, his life was saved by nausea.

PEAK CHURCH.

The Right Rev. Bishop Duppy presided over the annual meeting of the Committee of the Peak Church, held at St. John's Cathedral Hall yesterday evening. The accounts, adopted on the proposition of Mr. P. Jacks seconded by Dr. J. H. Sanders, showed collections averaging a little higher than last year. The printing account was a little inflated owing to the publicity given to the summer services.

The suggestion of Dr. Sanders that the legacy bequeathed to the Peak Church by the late Mrs. Bowdler be used as the nucleus of an endowment fund received the support of the Committee and it was agreed to recommend such a procedure to the trustees.

The question of the provision of a new altar carpet was left to the Ladies' Guild to decide and that of the provision of a communion rail made subject to the report of the architects.

It was decided to ask the Rev. H. Johnston to act on the Committee in the absence of the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, also that a permanent Committee member should be nominated by the Union Church. Other matters were the re-election of Mr. Nicholson to the office of Hon. Treasurer and of the Rev. T. B. Powell to that of Hon. Secretary.

"SLEEPING TIME."

EXPERIMENTS WITH FRUIT.

The first consignment of Kenya-grown fruit is due to arrive at Covent Garden soon. There are 500 cases, mainly fruit such as plums.

The cargo is an experiment to which the colony attaches great importance. The difficulty attending the growing of English fruits has been the absence of a winter season.

While the summer climate of England can be assured you choose the climate you desire here by selecting your plateau at a higher or a lower elevation—no one has yet accomplished an English winter.

Thus the tree imported from England or South Africa finds itself kept at hard work, so to speak, the whole year round without a rest. It fruits and blossoms at the same time which is bad for bloom and fruit.

But after much experiment in the direction of making a "sleeping time" for the tree large, luscious and excellent English fruits have been produced.

Another stage of the fruit trade with Covent Garden, likely to follow the present one, is the export to Britain of East Africa's valuable indigenous fruits, such as the paw-paw, which is good for weak digestion. It is a pumpkin-like fruit with a sharp, pungent taste.



MRS. JACK SALDO & MRS. A. B. WOODSON.

For two years Mrs. A. B. Woodson, wealthy society leader, sought her daughter, Mary, who had mysteriously disappeared. When she finally found her daughter, she found she was Mrs. Mary Saldo, wife of John Saldo, bakery wagon driver, living in a modest little flat. Hardly had the society dowager granted paternal forgiveness than Saldo was arrested on a charge of violating a parole in failing to report regularly after his release from jail where he had been serving a sentence on a burglary charge.

THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW.

The next war may be over before the armies begin. London, or Paris, or Berlin, or Birmingham may be reduced to heaps of smouldering ruins, tangled with corpses, before a land battle has been fought. Air power will go for the knockout blow as soon as war is declared—or before.

Bombing, thinks Mr. Spaight, should be limited to property—any property used for the purposes of the war—and should be allowed only at night, when marks can hit more certainly than by day. Night-bombing would not involve the lives of the persons working day in the buildings, and the home of the people might escape.

Inquisitive Old Gentleman:—"And what are you digging for, my good man?"
Digger:—"Money."
"You don't say so! And when do you expect to find it?"
"Saturday night!"

STUDENT VISITORS.

On a visit to local industries are a number of students from the Canton Industrial School. According to the "Wah Tat Yat," the boys will see the Electric Co., the Gas Co., the University, Kwong Sang Hong factory, Nan-yang Tobacco Co.'s factory, Talkoo Dock, Cement Co.'s factory, Chinese leather factory, R. Corney and Co.'s glass factory, Rope Co., Sun Hing knitting factory, the Kwong Man Hing knitting factory and other places of interest.

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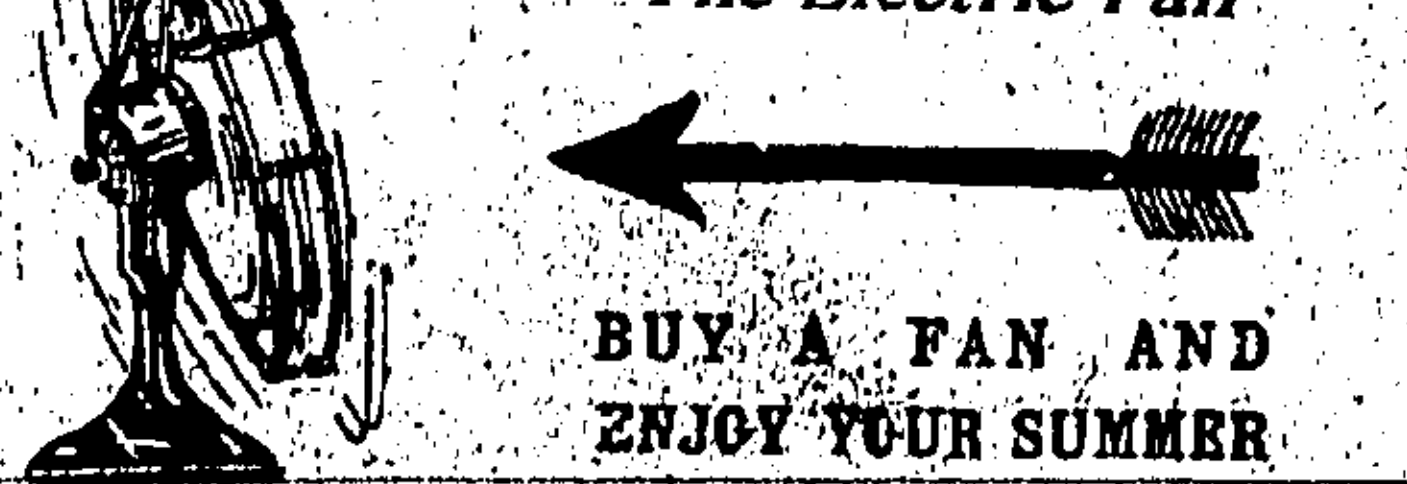
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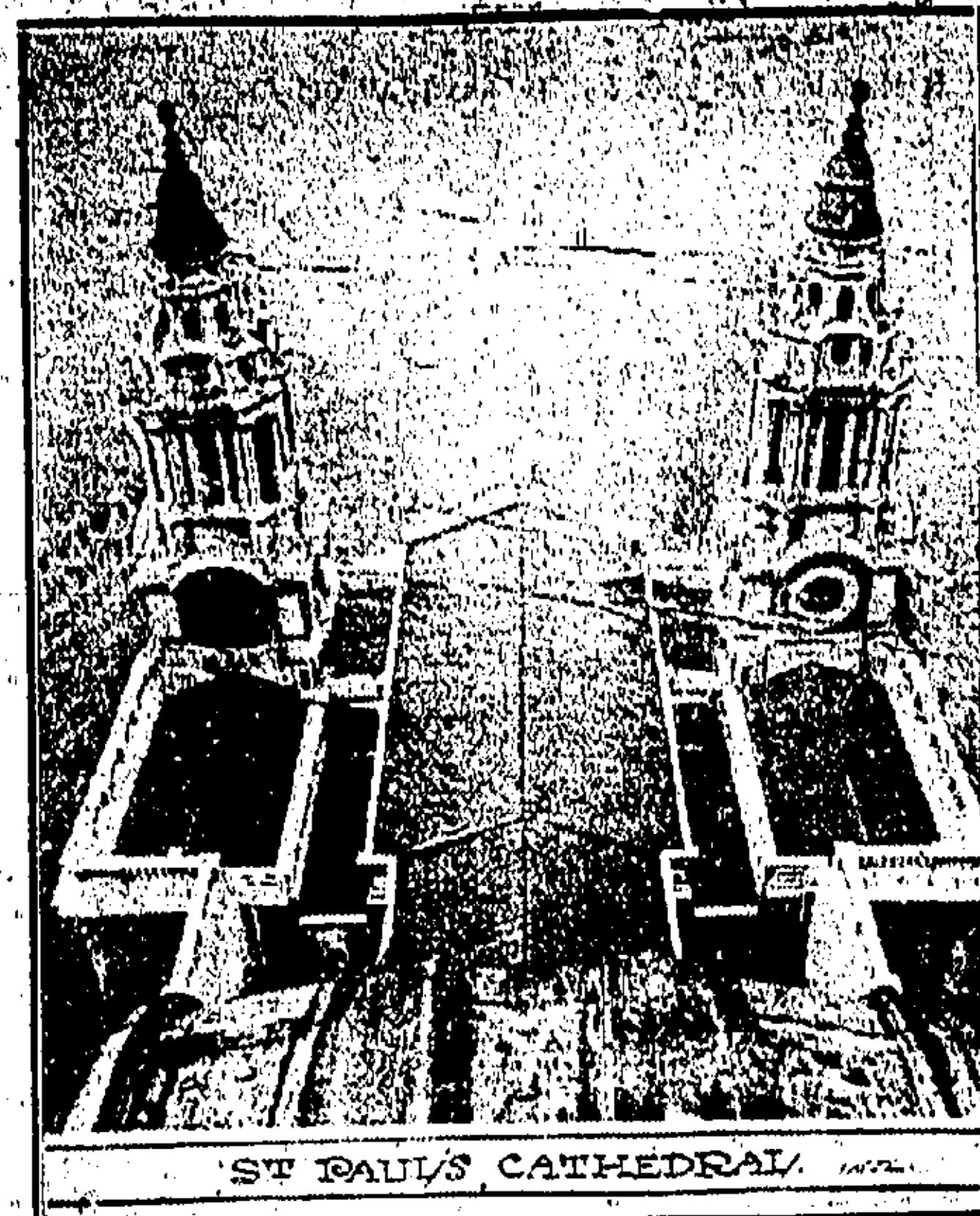
35, Queen's Road Central.

**VISCOUNT SCARSDALE & WIFE.**

As the late Marquis of Curzon had no son, the marquise becomes extinct. The late English peer's titles of Viscount Scarisdale, as well as the baronetcy, are now invested on his nephew, the Hon. Richard Nathaniel Curzon, who is shown with his wife.

**LT. JOHN THOMPSON.**

Characterized by his former West Point classmates as a "man who saw red," Lieutenant John Thompson has been held for court martial at Manila, for the alleged murder of eighteen-year-old Audrey Burleigh. His father the Rev. Dr. Milton Thompson, pastor of the Russell Sage Memorial Church, arranged for his defense. He shot the girl, step-daughter of another army officer, while returning from a dance.

**ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.**

St. Paul's Cathedral in London, most noted of the architectural works of Sir Christopher Wren, has been closed to the public, with the exception of a small chapel, to undergo extensive repairs. This picture was taken looking westward from Golden Gallery, with the dome of the famous cathedral at the bottom.

**RUBIN TREPACK.**

Rubin Trepack, is declared to be the oldest Jew in the world. He is 110. Trepack recently presided over the annual Passover celebration of the Hebrew Home for the Aged.

**WHICH IS THE WOMAN?**

The appearance in the smart supper clubs of Paris of evening clothes for women cut exactly like those the men wear, has excited a great deal of comment and elicited the caustic disapproval of the ladies' dressmakers throughout France.

**BABE RUTH.**

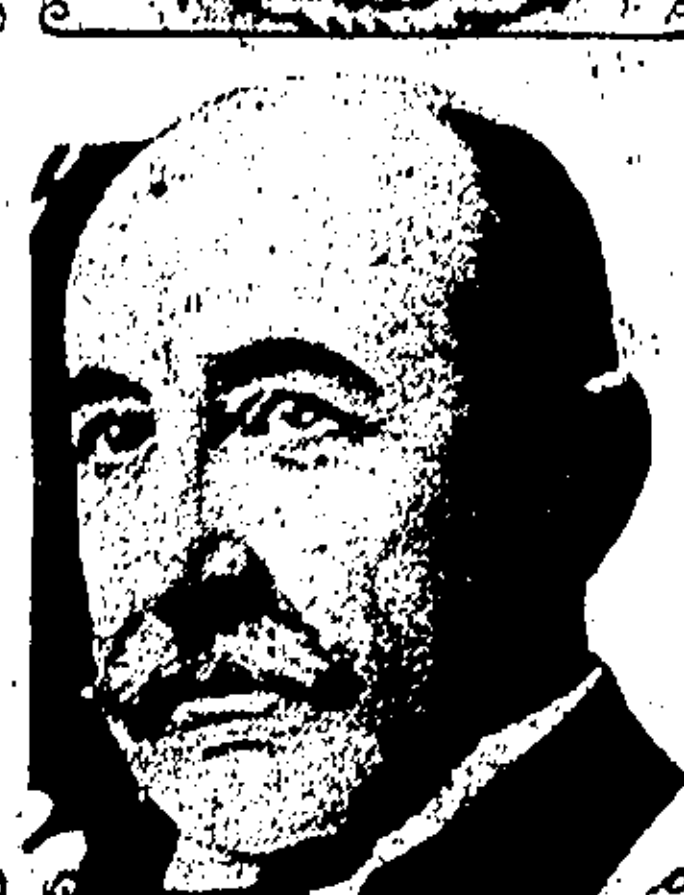
"Babe" Ruth, famous home run hitter of the New York Yankees was taken off a train at Asheville, N.C., unconscious and delirious from an attack of influenza which he suffered at the Spring training camp.

**E. L. DOHERTY & MRS. MARGARET SANGER.**

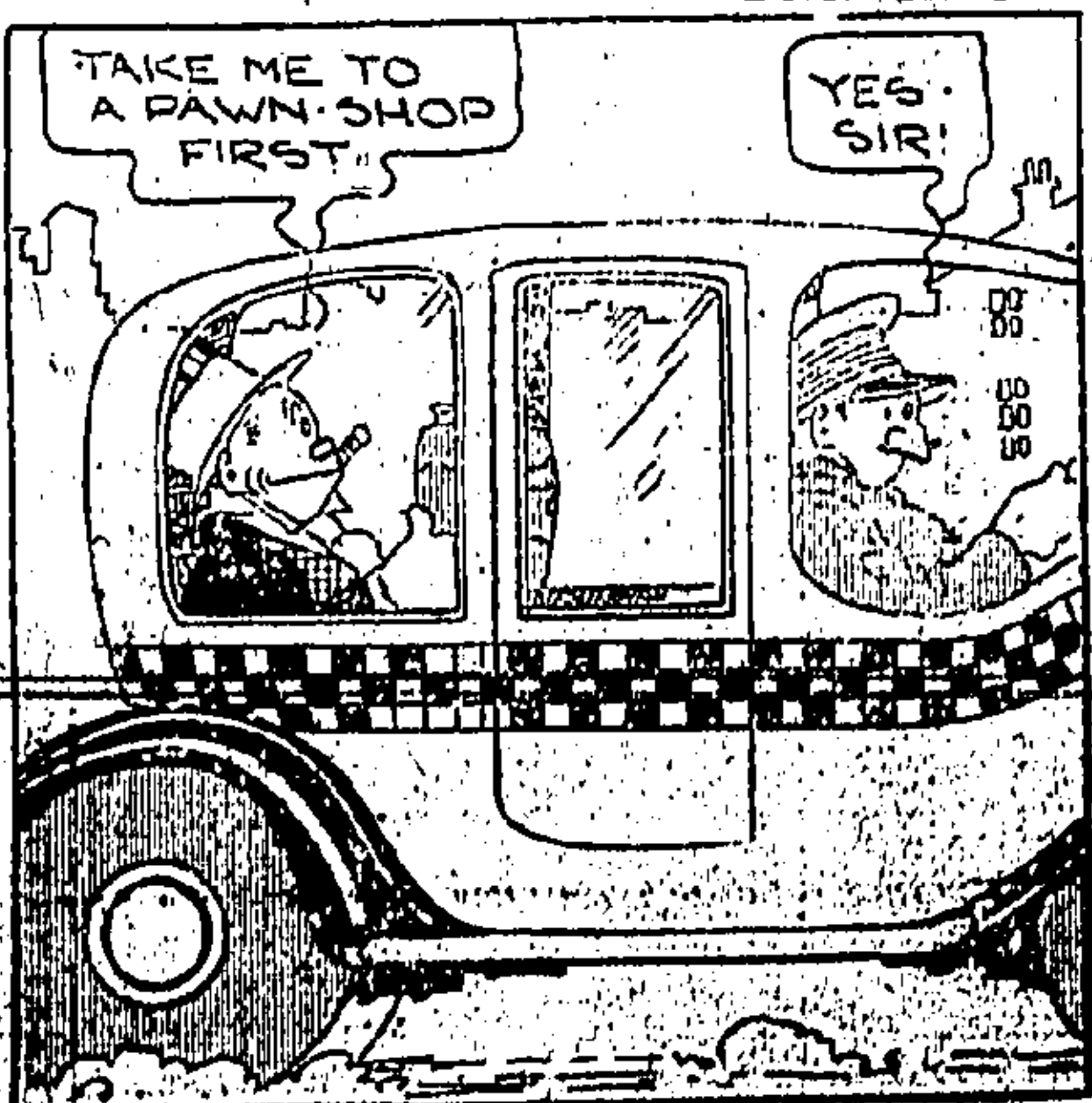
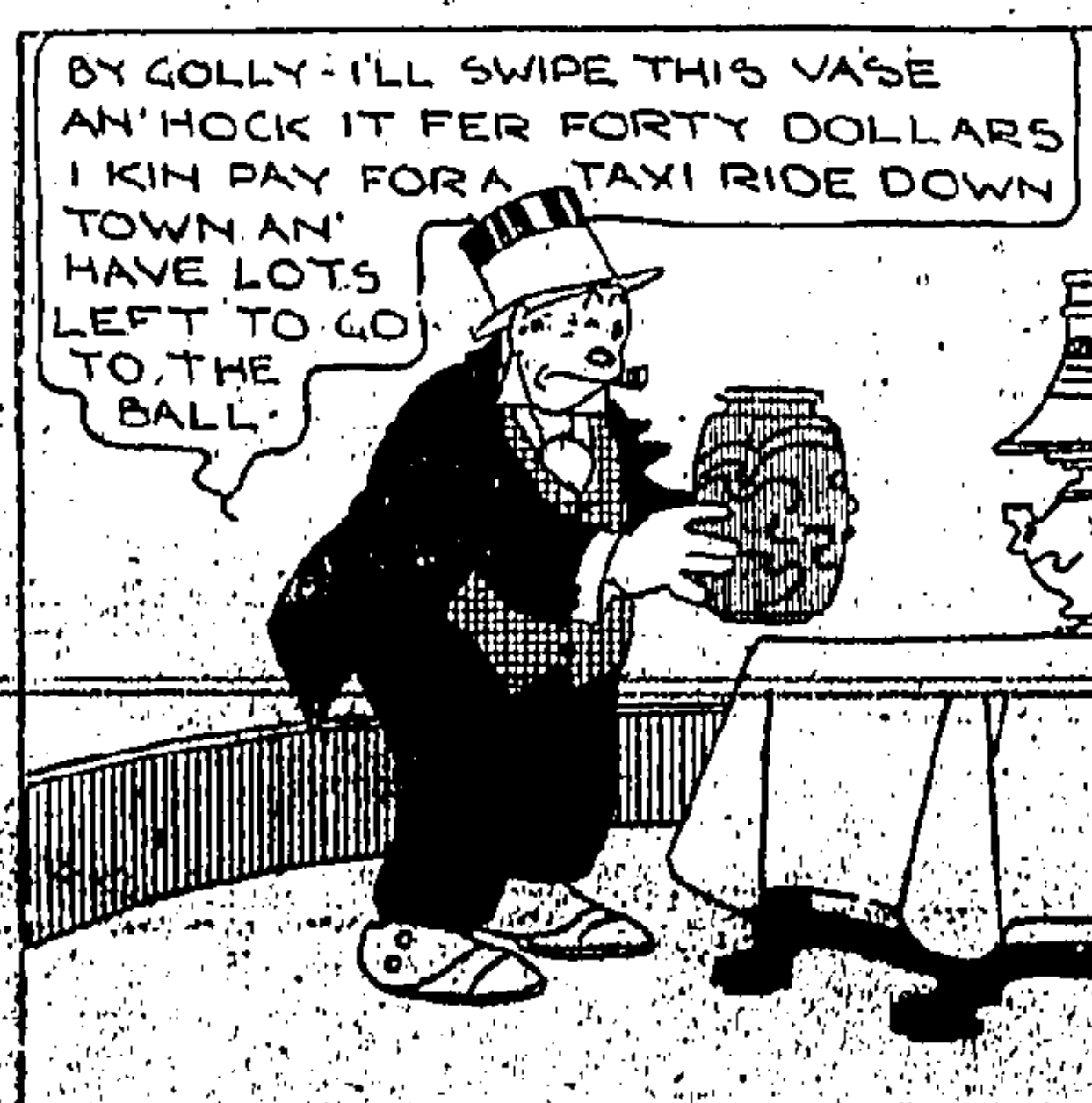
E. L. Doherty, leading independent oil magnate, has sold control of the Pan-American and Transport Co., to the Standard Oil Co., of Indiana, for \$38,000,000, according to reports in New York. Mrs. Margaret Sanger, of New York, President of the American Birth Control League, has been elected first president of the new International Neo-Malthusian Birth Control League, at a meeting held in New York City. Tommy Gibbons, of St. Paul, and Gene Tunney, of New York, have been matched to meet in a 15-round fight in Polo Grounds, New York City, on the evening of June 12.

**LORD LYTTON.**

Lloyd Lytton, Governor-General of Bengal, is to assume the post of Viceroy of India when Lord Reading goes home soon on leave. There have been reports in Bombay that Lord Lytton will not return to his Indian post, but there has been no official confirmation.

**ALEXANDER P. MOORE, MIRIAM FERGUSON, JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, & CECELIA RHODES.**

Alexander P. Moore, American Ambassador to Spain, has resigned. Governor Miriam A. ("Ma") Ferguson, of Texas, has signed an amnesty bill, restoring citizenship to her husband, James E. Ferguson, impeached as Governor of Texas eight years ago. John Hays Hammond, famous mining engineer and companion of Cecil Rhodes in the Transvaal, spent his seventeenth birthday in Washington, trying to settle a serious wage dispute between one of the capital's most important traction companies and its employees.

BRINGING UP FATHER.

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LAMMERT BROS.AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

THURSDAY, 14th May, 1925,
at 12 Noon
at their Sales Room, Duddell Street,
One Cock and Two Hens
One Cock and Five Hens
One Cockerel and Two Pullets
Two of the above are Rhode
Island Pedigree Birds
(Copy of Pedigree with the Under-
signed.)
On View on day of Sale
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, 14th May, 1925,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at No. 6 Observatory, Kowloon,
A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising:—

Teak Hatstand, Chesterfield Couch
and Chair, Box Cane, Brass Fender,
Brass Ornament, Large Carpets, Rugs,
Gilt on, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table,
Teak Sideboard, Dining
Waggon, Dinner Service, Glassware,
Cooking Stove, Cooking Utensils, etc.,
etc.

Teak Single and Double Bedsteads,
Teak Double and Single Wardrobes
with Glass Doors, Dressing Table
with Bevelled Mirror, Marble Top
Washstand, Chest of Drawers, Tables,
Chairs, Screens, Embroidery Screens,
Electric Table Fans, Curtains,
also

A Selection of Blackwood
Furniture
and
One White Frost Ice Chest,
One Grandfather Clock,
Plants in Pots
Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Wednesday, the 13th
May, 1925.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
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FRIDAY, 15th May, 1925,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Room, Duddell Street,
A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising:—

Teak Hatstand, Clothes
Hangers, Silver Cabinet, Book
Cases, Fire Brasses, Teak Over-
mantel with Bevelled Mirror, Brass
Ornaments, Curtains, Carpets,
Rugs, Curios, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Tables,
Teak Sideboards, Dinner
Waggons, E. P. Ware, Table Fans,
Ceiling Fans with Lights, etc., etc.,
Brass, Teak and Iron Single and
Double Bedsteads, Teak Single
and Double Wardrobes with
Bevelled Mirror Doors, Teak
Dressing Table with Bevelled
Mirror, Teak and Marble Top
Wash Stands, Chest of Drawers,
etc., etc.

Enamelled Baths, Teak Ice
Chests, Cooking Utensils, Dinner
Service, Crockery, Glass Ware,
Kitchen Tables, etc., etc.

A Few Pieces of Canton Black-
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One Cottage Piano by Hamilton
One Underwood Typewriter
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WORLD OF SPORT.**REAL ENDURANCE TEST.****FRENCH SOLDIERS' RACE.**

A real endurance test was to be held at Tientsin on May 10, when the French troops arranged in a Peking to Tientsin race. The contest preceded the annual sports at the French Arsenal.

The competitors were to leave Peking at midnight on May 9 and were expected to arrive in Tientsin about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The athletes were to walk and run in turn, and there was to be one compulsory half of half an hour at Yangtsun.

The finish of the race was to be at the French Gardens, Tientsin, where the Regimental Band would give a concert during the afternoon. Proper arrangements had been made for the care of competitors, a number of control stations being established along the road.

U. S. POLO TEAM.**ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.**

London, April 7.—The United States Army polo team dis-embarked from the steamer Minnetonka at Woolwich recently and immediately started by rail for London. The team is to defend the international military championship trophy at Hurlingham, in June.

Capt. P. P. Rodas remained behind at Woolwich to superintend the disembarkation of the 25 ponies which the team brought across the Atlantic. Captain Rodas said that the ponies were brought over early so as to get them acclimated.

The Minnetonka had a calm voyage, but the ponies, after having been cooped up aboard ship so long, will require considerable exercise and training to fit them for the coming match, he explained.

The American cavalrymen who are attending to the ponies will be accommodated at the Buller barracks, Aldershot. The American officers will be the guests of the cavalry regiment stationed at Aldershot.

LACROSSE.**WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH.**

England gained an overwhelming victory against Scotland in a women's international match at Edinburgh, scoring nineteen times while conceding three points.

Miss Lewis opened the scoring for the visitors, and after Miss Morrison had equalised, the visitors netted on seven further occasions before half-time. Miss Wallace shooting a second goal for Scotland just on the interval.

For a short period in the second half the Scottish defence held out, but they were eventually overrun and England had little difficulty in adding eleven goals, while Miss Morrison netted one more for Scotland, that player alone appearing to have the pace of the opposition. The English goals were secured by Miss Lewis (6), Miss Morgan (5), Miss Simpson (4), Miss Bar (3), and Miss Kemp.

It was the twelfth occasion that England and Scotland had been opposed at women's lacrosse, and so far England have won every game.

LONDON SPORT.

The bringing of games, such as golf, tennis, squash racquets, and so on, to Londoners' doors by utilizing the flat roofs of great motor garages and stores, is spreading to the city. The old Hop Exchange has been repaired and reconditioned, and it is proposed to use the flat roof for games such as those mentioned above. A large glass roof covers the floor space of the flat roof, so that, apart from London's "own particular," the lighting should be good. The idea is to start a sports club, and certainly there should be no difficulty in finding a membership among the teeming crowds of men who throng the city.

Parent:—"What is your reason for wishing to marry my daughter?"
Young Man:—"I have no reason, sir; I am in love."

BETTY NUTTHALL LOSES.**DEFEAT IN COVERED COURT TOURNAMENT.**

Miss Betty Nutthall does not often suffer eclipse in the first round of a lawn tennis tournament.

That was the fate of the girl champion of Great Britain when competing for the first time in the covered courts championships at the Queen's Club.

She was a stranger to the fast wood floor, and could not accommodate her driving swing to the exceptional pace of the ball off the floor. She lost to Mrs. Stocks 6-1, 6-3.

In the men's singles some first-rate play was witnessed. P. D. B. Spence, the indoor champion, defeated Captain H. S. L. Barclay after a memorable flight of fast driving and hard volleys.

M. J. G. Ritchie, the wonderful veteran of fifty-five years, was the hero of another keen struggle, but he lost to Higgs, a player in the early twenties, in the fifth set, with the score of 6-3, 3-6, 7-5, 3-6, 6-2.

A prolonged five-set match was that between S. M. Jacob and C. H. Kinsley, the former winning 3-6, 10-8, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4.

FOOTBALL.**THE URUGUAYAN TEAM.**

The whole Republic gave itself up to great rejoicing on receipt of the news that the Uruguayan football team had won the Olympic tournament. Their brilliant victory has undoubtedly done more in the way of educating countless thousands as to the geographical situation—yes, the very existence—of such a country as Uruguay than any form of propaganda could have accomplished. When the victorious eleven arrived home the whole of Montevideo, from the President downwards, turned out to do them homage.

Football was introduced in the country by a few British residents some forty to fifty years ago, since when the natives have made rapid strides, their victory in Paris showing the very high standard of play they have attained. Nor are they very far behind in other forms of sports.

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